

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

ORGANIZATION · EDUCATION · CO-OPERATION

## INFLUENTIAL SUPPORT

THE REGINA CONFERENCE, WHICH MET TO CONSIDER A FARM COMMUNITY SCHEME, ENDED BY DROPPING THAT PLAN AND SUPPORTING THE REQUEST OF THE MANUFACTURERS AND THE GRAIN GROWERS FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF A DOMINION COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY AND RECOMMEND A REMEDY FOR THE PRESENT UNSATISFACTORY CONDITIONS. THE REGINA CONFERENCE INCLUDED REPRESENTATIVE BANKERS, RAILROAD MEN, CABINET MINISTERS AND MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT ON BOTH SIDES OF POLITICS, GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, BOARD OF TRADE REPRESENTATIVES, BUSINESS MEN AND FARMERS. THESE ALL AGREE THAT AGRICULTURE IS SUFFERING UNDER UNNECESSARY BURDENS WHICH ARE PREVENTING THE DEVELOPMENT OF OUR RESOURCES AND RETARDING PROSPERITY. THEY INSIST THAT THE CAUSE OF AGRICULTURAL DEPRESSION BE DISCOVERED AND REMOVED. THE GOVERNMENT, SURELY, WILL NOT HESITATE TO GRANT THEIR REQUEST.

DECEMBER 2, 1914

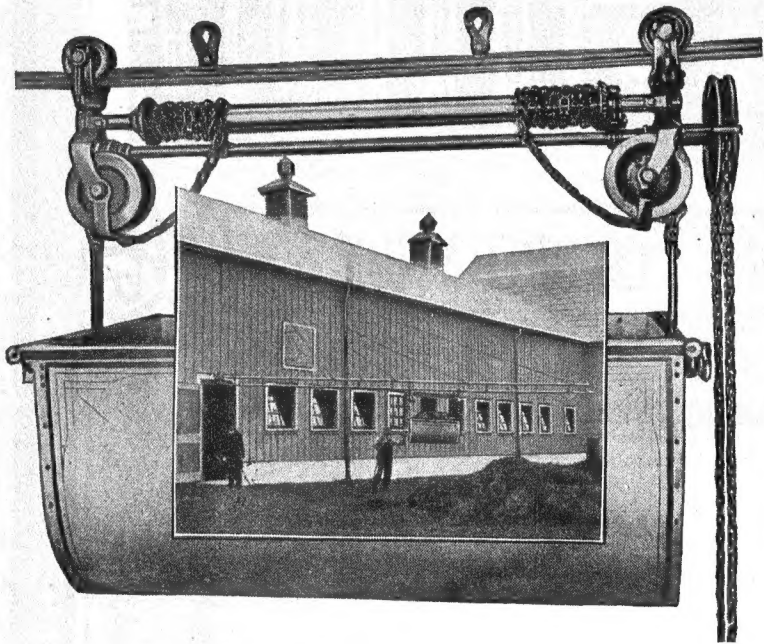
WINNIPEG

CANADA

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*Write for catalogue and name of nearest LOUDEN dealer. There's one in every town.*

**Louden Hardware Specialty Co. 539 Martin Ave., Winnipeg**  
"Everything for the Barn"

2

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FROZEN AND SALTED—DIRECT FROM PRODUCER TO CONSUMER

FRESH HERRING, SALTED, in Kegs of 100 lbs., each ..... \$3.25  
FRESH HERRING, FROZEN, in Sacks of 100 lbs., each ..... \$2.00  
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Dates of Shipment: Salted Herring, December 1st; Frozen Herring, December 20th. Our Lake Superior Herring, Salted or Frozen, is a high class food and is really the best cheap food your money can buy. Book your orders now as the Herring season is a short one. Special prices given on carload shipments. All orders must be accompanied by Money Order. Mail your orders to—

**The Dominion Fish Co. Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont.**

## Straw-Burning Snow Melter and Feed Cooker

An Unconditional Guarantee With Every Cooker

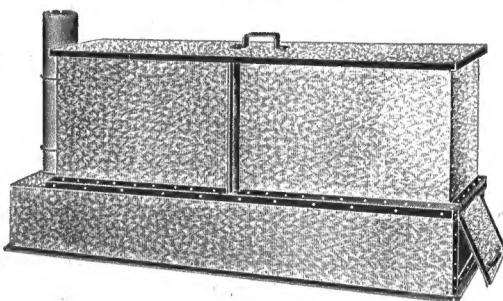
Cooker 2 ft. x 2 ft. x 6 ft.  
Fire Box 14 in. x 2 ft. x 6 ft.

PRICE:

**\$16.50**

WE PAY THE FREIGHT  
SEND FOR CATALOG

**Freeland Steel Tank Co.**  
HALBRITE, SASK.



# The Grain Growers' Guide

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN  
Editor

JOHN W. WARD  
Associate Editor

**P**UBLISHED under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta. Published every Wednesday at Winnipeg, Canada. Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second class mail matter. The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers. It is entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or Special Interest money is invested in it. All opinions expressed in The Guide are with the aim to make Canada a better country and to bring forward the day when "Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None" shall prevail.

Subscriptions to any part of the British Empire, \$1.00 per year; three years, \$2.00, in advance. Foreign subscriptions, \$1.50 per year in advance. Single copies 5 cents. Send money by express, post office or bank money order. We cannot accept responsibility for currency sent loosely in a letter.

We believe, thru careful inquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have reason to question the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide. Change of advertising copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. More time must be allowed if proofs are desired.

### General Advertising Rates

#### DISPLAY

16 cents per line. No discount for time or space.

	Each Insertion
Eighth Page .....	\$14.40
Quarter Page .....	\$28.80
Half Page .....	\$57.60
Full Page .....	\$115.20
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14 cents per line. No discount for time or space.

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Half Page .....	\$50.40
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Seven words average line; fourteen lines to one inch; 720 lines to the full page. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." All bills are due and payable monthly. When an advertiser is unknown to us, proper references must accompany the order.

### Classified Rate

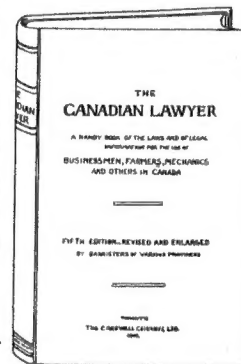
4 cents per word. No discount for time or space. Classified ads. are payable cash with order. No free publicity readers of any kind will be given. No display advertising of less than 14 agate lines will be accepted. No advertising for patent medicines, liquor, cigarettes, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate offers will be accepted.

**The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg**

## The Farmer's Lawyer

Thousands of farmers become involved in law suits at some time during their lives and many of these law suits could be avoided if they were familiar with the simple facts of the law.

### The Canadian Lawyer



is the title of a book which has been prepared for the very purpose of giving farmers this information. It will not make a lawyer out of a farmer, but it will help to protect the farmers against the sharp practice of agents, or anyone else who would like to get him into a tight corner.

This book is just what the farmers of Western Canada have been looking for for some time. It gives the most important provisions of the laws of Canada and especially of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The information is given in simple every-day language, so that farmers will be able to do a great deal of their own business strictly in accordance with the law, without engaging the services of a lawyer and paying him from \$5 to \$10 each time for a little bit of ordinary advice.

Every farmer loses a lot of time, and more or less money, during the course of his career, because he is usually unacquainted with his legal rights and the proper method of redress. Half of the law-suits before the courts are brought about because some person was ignorant of a simple fact of law which he should have known. In addition to this most valuable information on the various laws, this book also gives definite information and simple but correct forms for the preparation of all kinds of legal documents that a farmer would have occasion to use.

Chattel mortgages and bills of sale are explained fully, how to make them, the law in regard to them, and when to use them. Similar information is given on checks, lien notes, land mortgages, promissory notes, receipts and wills.

This book also instructs farmers on exemption from seizure of debts; the law in regard to line fences; the law in regard to naturalization; the law of partnership; how to have inventions patented and protected; the use and form of powers of attorney; the law in regard to the succession duties; how to prepare land transfers under the Torrens system which is used in Western Canada; the law in regard to trust and trustees, and practically everything else that a farmer would require to study.

We sold hundreds of copies of this book last winter and those who purchased were well repaid for their study of the book.

Post Paid to any Address - - - **\$2.10**

**Book Dept., The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg**



## BOOKS

Our 1915 Book Bargain Catalog is just ready. Write for one

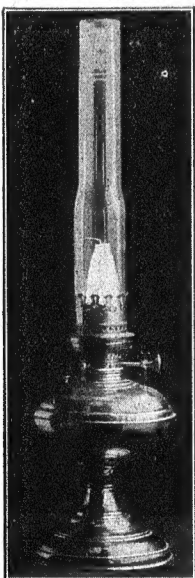
**How to Make the Farm Pay**  
This book, "How to Make the Farm Pay," is selling not by hundreds but by thousands. It covers every branch of Farm Industry and has many thousand practical suggestions by a Practical Scientific Agriculturist. One purchaser of the book says a single suggestion in it has netted him hundreds of dollars. Price \$1.00 Postpaid.

## SIX FAMOUS \$1.00 POST BOOKS PAID

We will send the following Famous Books by best living authors:—Haggard, Conan Doyle, Hall Caine, etc., to any address at 20 cents each, or any 6 for \$1.00, postpaid, or the whole 30 for \$5.00. The Scarlet Pimpernel; She; Ayshea; Jedd; Mr. Meeson's Will; The Prisoner of Zenda; The Sowers; Phroso; Eric Brighteyes; I Will Repay; On Love's Altar; His Guardian Angel; Odd Craft; Graustark; Many Cargoes; The White Company; Sherlock Holmes; Hound of Baskerville; Micah Clarke; Round the Red Lamp; The Prodigal Son; The Sea Wolf; The Four Feathers; The Emperor's Candlesticks; Rupert of Hertzau; The Sign of Four; The Scapegoat; A Fair Imposter; A Coronet of Shame; Maiwa's Revenge.

When ordering cut out this ad. and mark titles wanted with an X. Pin it to your letter, enclose remittance, and address it to

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Burns 70 hours on one gallon of coal oil. Highly polished brass font. Complete, only

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Burner, complete with chimney and two mantels and round wick to fit your old lamp.

\$1.75

Give size of your font where burner fits. Satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.

Wallace & McCormack  
WINNIPEG

## Parcel Post Brings Our Store to Your Door

We have just issued a catalogue which contains a complete list of goods we carry in stock with prices quoted. Comparison will prove these prices to be as low if not lower than the same class of goods would cost you elsewhere. Clear, distinct illustrations from photographs show the articles as they actually are, and make shopping as easy and as safe and far more convenient than if you personally came to our store. A copy of this catalogue awaits your order. All we want is your name and address so we may send you one.

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Diamond Merchants and  
Manufacturing Jewelers  
HERALD BLDG., CALGARY, ALTA.

## REAL IRISH LACE.

The product of the women population of Irish cabins in the south and west of that renowned home of the lace industry.

The following is one of the special designs.  
THE SHAMROCK COLLAR.



No. B. Price \$1.00.

A smart real Irish lace collar of linen thread direct from the worker; 2½ inches wide; raised rose and shamrock and charming raised star fish design at points, very daintily finished with a scalloped edging.

In ordering mention No. B. Send Dollar Bill or P.O.O. Illustrated booklet with collar post free. Mrs. Norine Armstrong.  
OLNEY, BUCKS, ENGLAND

# Closer Settlement Conference at Regina

Advancement League Formed—Community Scheme Fails to Receive Support

An important conference, attended by men prominent in banking, commercial, political and agricultural circles, was held at Regina on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of last week for the purpose of considering a closer farm settlement scheme proposed by the Regina Board of Trade. The scheme suggested had for its object the establishment of communities composed of experienced farmers at present resident in the cities and unable, thru lack of capital, to engage in farming without assistance. The financial backing of the Federal Government would be required to secure the large amount of capital necessary, and it was also proposed that the communities should be bonded in order to secure credit. Among those taking part in the conference were J. H. Haslam, the leading advocate of the scheme; Premier Scott, Lieut.-Governor Brown, Sir James Aikins, M.P., Hon. Arthur Meighen, Prof. Magill, Dr. J. G. Rutherford, T. C. Norris, M.P.P., Vere Brown, A. F. Mantle, Chas. A. Dunning, J. B. Musselman, R. J. Hutchings, F. McClure Schlanders, J. E. Bradshaw, M.P.P., A. Ehmman, W. B. Willoughby, M.P.P., W. G. Duperow, of the G.T.P., and others.

## Economic Conditions Wrong

All of these gentlemen addressed the conference and it was evident that all realized the fact that the future prosperity of Canada depends upon increasing agricultural production and that something is necessary to be done to induce or enable more people to go upon the land. After thorough discussion, however, very few of those present, except the

in several Western urban centres have already formed associations for the purpose of enabling farmers financially incapable of so doing, to secure on long terms of credit the livestock required to enable them to adopt mixed farming methods;

And whereas, the work is being financed by the banks solely upon the personal credit of these business men;

And whereas, experience has shown that it is both undesirable and impracticable for governments to have direct financial transactions with the individual;

And whereas, these associations of business men above referred to are by their knowledge of local conditions, men well qualified to act as intermediaries in such transactions between the government and the farmers;

Therefore, be it resolved that this conference respectfully urges upon the Dominion Government the immediate appointment of a capable and trustworthy officer or officers to take up with these local associations and such similar organizations as may be formed in other centres, the question of arranging methods whereby the credit of the government may be made available in the distribution of livestock, and in such other ways beneficial to agriculture as may be approved.

## Endorse Commission Idea

Moved by J. H. Haslam, seconded by J. B. Musselman:

Whereas, the large capital expenditures of this Dominion demand a corresponding increase of productions;

And whereas, the extraordinary conditions brought about by the war cur

## WANTED—FIVE COBS OF CORN!

There are still farmers thru the West who believe that it is impossible to grow corn in this country. We want to convince these men that this is not so. In order to do this we want five cobs of seed corn which have been grown this year, from five farmers in each province—one cob from each farmer. We want five good, well ripened cobs of field corn and five cobs of good quality sweet corn. In return for one cob we will send a very valuable book on "Silos, Their Construction and Service," by M. L. King. This book contains the principles of silo construction, the advantages and disadvantages of each type, together with the actual methods of construction and the main points of silo management. Every farmer who is growing corn will be figuring on building a silo at some time in the near future, and hence this book, describing exactly every process in construction, will be of the greatest value to him. The cobs should be carefully wrapped up so as not to bruise, and should be sent as soon as possible to:—

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

representatives of the Regina Board of Trade, were found to be in favor of attempting to solve the problem by the establishment of state aided communities. Rather, consensus of opinion was that improved economic conditions, cheaper money, lower freight rates and wider markets, as well as better methods of agriculture, were the chief essentials to make farming profitable and consequently popular. At the close of the conference a number of resolutions were adopted, one of the most important of these being that supporting the memorial presented to the Dominion Government by the joint committee from the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and the Canadian Council of Agriculture, asking for the appointment of a commission of inquiry into agricultural conditions.

## The Resolutions

The resolutions were as follows:—  
Moved by Dr. Rutherford, seconded by J. W. Hutchings;

Whereas, it is very generally admitted that the conditions affecting agricultural development in Western Canada are susceptible to considerable betterment:

And whereas, the government of Canada has from time to time declared itself willing to assist in bringing about improvements in this connection;

And whereas, it is essential to the permanent prosperity of Western Canada that the practice of diversified farming should be more generally adopted;

And whereas, in recognition of this fact and of the fact that business prosperity is absolutely interdependent with agricultural prosperity, the business men

tailoring the supply of foodstuffs thruout the Empire and the world, generally, require the stimulation of production in this country;

And whereas, the Dominion of Canada has many millions of acres of arable land unoccupied and uncultivated;

And whereas, owing to the consummation of large public enterprises, many thousands who were raised on farms in this and other countries, are now available for settlement on land;

And whereas, for the above mentioned reasons, a large number of horses previously used in railway construction and municipal work could now be utilized for agricultural purposes;

Therefore, this conference of representative men of all classes from the three prairie provinces, convened in the city of Regina for the purpose of discussing conditions of agriculture in Western Canada, and of suggesting means for the employment of our unemployed in increasing agricultural production, hereby expresses its hearty concurrence in the findings of the conference held at Winnipeg on Wednesday, Nov. 11, between representatives of the Western farmers' organizations and the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

And we, further, are of the opinion that much good should result from the appointment of the committee or board, as suggested to Sir Robert Borden at Ottawa by the committee representing the Grain Growers' Association and the Manufacturers' Association, and we hereby urge upon him the necessity for the immediate appointment of such committee or board forthwith, so that its



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By our latest method we guarantee that we can perform any kind of dental work without the least pain, or Refund your Money.

## New Method Dental Parlors

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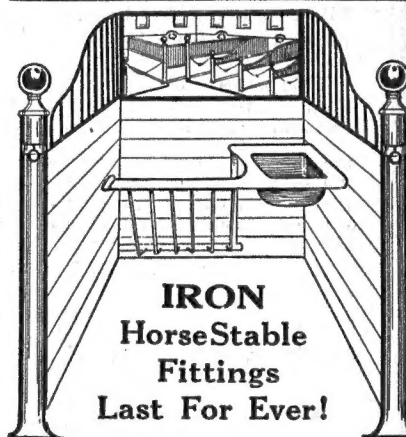
Canada's Best and Most Up to Date  
Dental Office

## LIVE POULTRY AND RABBITS WANTED

Investigation will show that we pay the highest market prices for good stock.—  
Let us quote you before shipping elsewhere  
Winnipeg Fish Co. Ltd., Winnipeg

## SEED GRAIN WANTED

Any farmer who has seed grain, wheat, oats, barley, flax, timothy or any other kind of good seed grain for sale, should send a post card at once for a copy of our pamphlet: "How Farmers Can Make Money." It will assist them to dispose of their seed grain at a good price more quickly than in any other way. Write today. The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.



## IRON Horse Stable Fittings Last For Ever!

Put BT Iron Mangers, Horse Stall Posts and Guards in your stable. Horses cannot disfigure them by cribbing or battering. They are indestructible.

## Stable Always Looks Well

No expense for repairs. The first cost is the only cost. The sunlight floods through the iron rods of the guards making every corner bright. The horses show off to much better advantage.

## BT Iron Oat Bowls

cost very little; they are easy to keep clean and last forever because the horses cannot crib them.

## Send for Free Booklet

Drop us a card for complete information about the BT Iron Horse Stable Fittings, Iron Harness Pegs, Watering Troughs, etc. Address

## BEATTY BROS. Limited

2860 DUBLIN STREET  
WINNIPEG, MAN.



# Bell

## PIANOS and ORGANS

**KNOWN AND USED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD**

Write for Catalogue  
and Price List
SASKATOON PIANO CO., LTD.  
Sole Agents for Saskatchewan

Write Us for Bargains in Used Pianos.

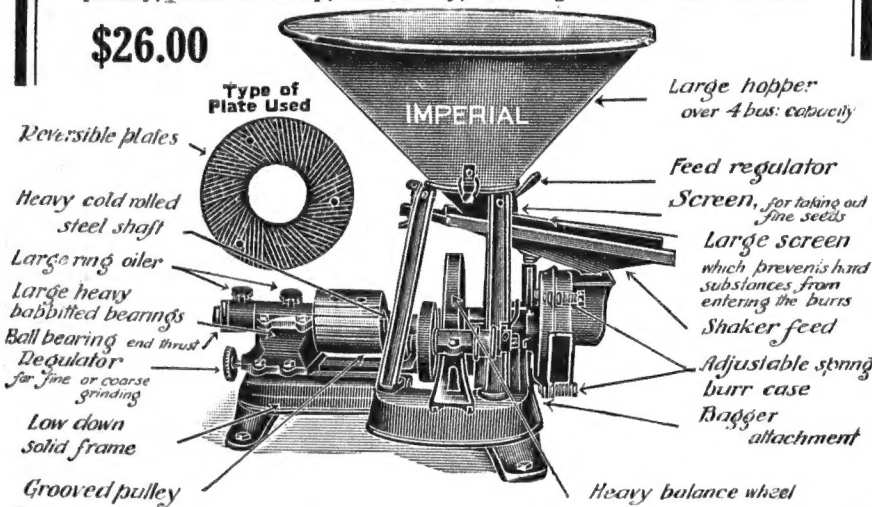
Terms to Suit Purchaser

## Imperial Grinders and Saws

**Lead the Way and Maintain Their Lead**

This is the opinion and the experience of the Western farmer, and certainly it is an indisputable fact that throughout the entire West, Imperial Grinders and Saws reign supreme in price, quality, workmanship, durability, sterling worth and service.

**\$26.00**



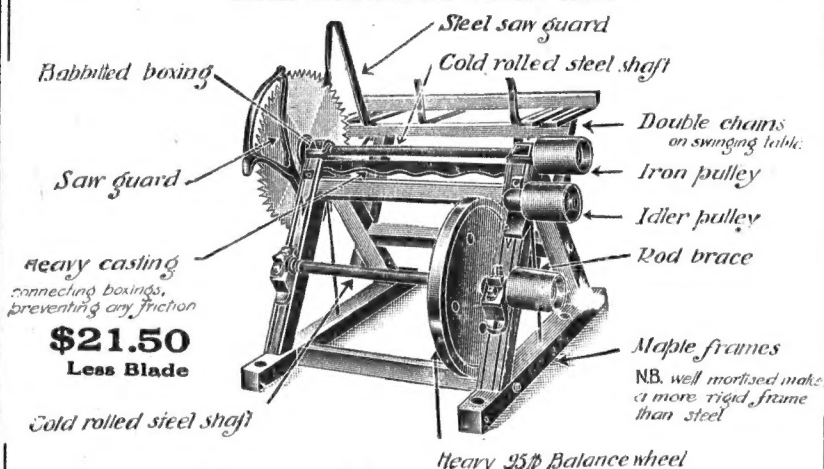
### Imperial Low Down Feed Grinders

This is our regular grinder and is shown in full detail on page 377 of our Fall and Winter Catalogue. You cannot beat it anywhere at the price.

This grinder has as large a capacity as any grinder of the same size. It will run up to a speed of 2200 revolutions per minute if necessary, but only at this speed is the full capacity obtained.

97A145—7-INCH GRINDER.	Weight 270 lbs.	Price ...	26.00
97A146—8-INCH GRINDER.	Weight 310 lbs.	Price ...	29.00
97A147—10-INCH GRINDER.	Weight 350 lbs.	Price ...	35.00
97A148—12-INCH GRINDER.	Weight 450 lbs.	Price ...	45.00
97A149—Bagger to fit Grinder, Extra			10.00

TAKES SECOND-CLASS FREIGHT RATE



### Imperial Pole Saw

Full details of this Saw are given on page 380 of our Fall and Winter Catalogue. It is a fair sample of the exceptional values in saws shown on that page.

97A339—24-IN. CH SAW.	Price .....	26.50
97A340—26-IN. CH SAW.	Price .....	27.50
97A341—28-IN. CH SAW.	Price .....	28.50
97A342—30-IN. CH SAW.	Price .....	29.50
FRAME ONLY		21.50

SECOND-CLASS FREIGHT RATE

**THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED**  
WINNIPEG CANADA

report may be available for action by the next session of Parliament.

This the secretary is hereby instructed to transmit by telegram to Sir Robert Borden.

#### Agricultural Survey

Moved by J. H. Haslam, seconded by F. McClure Schlanders:

Whereas, much harm has come from the lack of knowledge of the suitability of various districts for different agricultural purposes;

Therefore, be it resolved that the Dominion department of agriculture should be urged to immediately make a complete agricultural survey of the three prairie provinces and make maps showing the characteristics of the various localities and their peculiar suitability for the purpose of husbandry.

#### Advancement League

Moved by J. H. Haslam, seconded by Dr. Rutherford:

That a perpetual board, to be known as the "Canadian Rural Advancement League," be appointed to represent all organized activities of the three prairie provinces; that this board shall consist of 25 in number, with power to add thereto; that each of the said provinces shall be represented on this board, besides others, by at least one woman. This board shall have power to call annually, and at such other times as it may in meeting decide, a conference of representatives, as above stated, to whom it shall report its work and activities. This board shall be charged with the duty of creating a permanent organization, having for its object the furthering in every possible way of the agricultural interests of the three prairie provinces. That 10 members of this committee shall be elected by this conference in meeting, and that they shall have power to appoint from amongst themselves a president and a secretary and to select other members of the committee.

#### Committee Named

At the subsequent meeting the following committee was appointed: Dr. Rutherford, Calgary; J. E. Bradshaw, Prince Albert; J. H. Haslam, Regina; F. McClure Schlanders, Saskatoon; A. Ehmann, Regina; S. C. Burton, Regina; J. B. Musselman, Moose Jaw; T. R. Marnoch, Lethbridge; T. C. Norris, M.P.P., Griswold, Man.; and C. A. Dunning, Regina.

#### Appreciate Government Aid

Resolution: That this conference begs to convey to the Dominion and Provincial Governments a sincere appreciation of the energetic and generous measures taken by them to provide relief to farmers in districts which suffered severely owing to the unfavorable conditions characteristic of the past season.

#### MASSEY-HARRIS FACTORIES RE-OPEN

Toronto, Ont., Nov. 26.—The various Ontario factories of the Massey-Harris Company will re-open on the first of December and run thruout the winter, employing all permanent hands on the basis of four or five days' work a week. The company regards as permanent hands men who have served it from one year upwards, those having dependants receiving preference. This statement was made to the press by T. Findlay, vice-president of the company.

Tho it has been supposed by most people that the Massey-Harris works have been closed down tight, the company has been employing no fewer than fifteen hundred men weekly, for the past eight weeks, in its Canadian works. Many of these have been engaged on the filling of an order of two thousand transport wagons for the Imperial Government. These wagons were built in the company's Woodstock works, which have been working day and night since the order was received, large numbers of employees from Toronto and Brantford having been drafted there to assist in the work.

#### Expect Heavy Trade

When the factory re-opens it will be on construction for the Canadian trade next season. This, Mr. Findlay considers, will be heavier than usual owing to increased area under cultivation. The company's European business has naturally been cut off by the war, while the Australian business will be very greatly curtailed, owing to the practical failure of the crops thruout the Commonwealth this season.

Regarding the prospects of expansion into new lines of industry in the near future, Mr. Findlay said that owing to

#### BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

The following subscriptions to the Belgian Relief Fund have been received at The Guide office up to the morning of November 30, 1914:

Previously acknowledged	\$315.60
B. Brewster, Greenridge, Man.	5.00
Hans Hyggen, Kyle, Sask.	5.00
Antler G.G.A., Antler, Sask.	50.00
"G. T." Waldron, Sask.	2.00
Robt. Riddle, Bickerdike, Alta.	2.00
A Friend, Stonewall, Man.	5.00
John Burris, Gull Lake, Sask.	10.00
G. J. Parry, Bru, Man.	1.00
A Friend from Cupar, Sask.	7.00
Hartney G.G.A., Hartney, Man.	35.00
Robt. Hicks, Rossetti, Sask.	5.00
John S. Acaster, Brokenhead, Man.	2.00
L. Gabriel, Bangor, Sask.	5.00
Jas. Nixon, on behalf of residents of Kinbrae, Sask., and vicinity	36.50

Total... \$486.10

the war conditions it seemed probable that the company's saleable output would be cut in half during the year to come, and as the Massey-Harris plant is remarkably well equipped it would not be surprising if some new branch of industry was undertaken, just as soon as profitable markets were found.

#### JUDGES AT CALGARY WINTER FAIR

Geo. Sangster, of Victoria, B.C. will judge the swine and the carcasses, and Geo. H. Hutton the sheep and beef cattle at the forthcoming winter fair to be held at Calgary December 8 to 11.

## Useful New Invention

**Enables Anyone to Play  
Piano or Organ With-  
out Lessons**

A Detroit musician has invented a wonderful new system which enables any person or little child to learn to play the piano or organ in one evening. Even though you know absolutely nothing about music or have never touched a piano or organ, you can now learn to play in an hour or two. People who do not know one note from another are able to play their favorite music with this method without any assistance whatever from anyone.

This new system which is called the Numeral Method, is sold in Canada by the Numeral Method Music Co. of Canada, and as they are desirous of at once making it known in every locality, they are making the following special free trial and half-price offer to our readers.

You are not asked to send any money until you have tried and are satisfied with the new method. The Numeral Company is willing to send it to you on one week's free trial, and you will not have to pay them one cent unless you desire to keep it. There are no express charges to be paid, as everything will be sent by mail. Simply write a letter or post card to the Numeral Method Music Co. of Canada, 248R Currary Hall, Windsor, Ontario, saying "Please send me the Numeral Method on seven days' free trial." If you are satisfied after trying it, the Method and fifty different pieces of sheet music will cost you only \$5, although the regular price of these is \$10. You should not delay writing, as the Numeral Company will not continue this special half-price offer indefinitely. Later on, the Method and fifty pieces of music will be sold at the regular price.—Advertisement.



# The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, December 2nd, 1914

## RELIEF OF BELGIAN SUFFERERS

News dispatches daily tell of the sufferings of millions of Belgian people whose homes have been destroyed, and who, in many cases, have been driven from the land of their birth thru no fault of their own. There is a very widespread feeling thruout Canada that every effort should be made to send relief to these unfortunate people, and in fact several trainloads of food and clothing have already been collected and are being forwarded from week to week. The railway companies and express companies of Canada have very generously agreed to forward free of charge any articles addressed to the "Belgian Relief Fund," and Great Britain has already sent one warship to carry Canadian contributions to the Belgian people. A "Belgian Relief Committee" has been organized in Canada under the patronage of the Governor-General, Premier Borden and ex-Premier Laurier with its branches in various parts of Canada. In Winnipeg A. J. H. Dubuc, Belgian Consul, is in charge of the work, and any supplies of clothing or food or anything else for the relief of the Belgians sent to Mr. Dubuc will be handled by the railway companies free of charge and will be forwarded by Mr. Dubuc to the Central Belgian Committee at Montreal, and from thence it will be jointly in charge of the British and Belgian Governments. Simply address parcels, "A. J. H. Dubuc, Belgian Consul, Winnipeg, Man." Contributions are urgently needed for clothes, new or old, for women, men and children; blankets of wool or cotton, shoes, flour, oatmeal, sugar, dried fruits, dried vegetables, salted fish, bacon, pork, and beans, and other canned eatables, etc., or other material which would be of service. Mr. Dubuc is also arranging that contributions from Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta shall be credited separately so that each province will receive due credit for whatever is given. Any of our readers who wish to make cash contributions may send it direct to The Guide and mark it for the "Belgian Relief Fund" and it will be acknowledged in The Guide every week. As soon as our fund reaches \$500 we will forward it to Mr. Dubuc, and will continue to do so from time to time. We believe that there is no nobler work that can be done by our western farmers than to send relief to the stricken Belgians, who are without home and without food, and with very little clothing to protect them with winter close upon them.

## UNIFORM COURSE OF STUDY

During the past two or three years there has been a demand from many quarters for the establishment of an organized and uniform course, designed to guide and assist the farmers of the West in their study of the many problems with which the organized farmers are grappling in their effort to improve conditions and uplift the life of the rural community. It has long been realized that in working for economic and social progress, as in most other things, knowledge is power. The leaders of the grain growers' movement have shown on many occasions that they have a wide and intimate knowledge of the conditions which surround the western farmers and the ability with which they have pre-

sented the farmers' case in conferences with governments, commissions and the representatives of other interests, has never failed to impress those whom they have met. In order that the Grain Growers' Association and the U.F.A. may increase and widen their power and influence, however, it is necessary that the grasp of the problems of the farmer and of the citizen which is possessed by the leaders of the movement, should be extended to as many as possible of the rank and file of the associations thruout the West. This has now been made possible by the preparation of a course of study which is being published by the Canadian Council of Agriculture. The course comprises 16 papers each dealing with some subject of vital interest to the farmers and indeed to all the people of Canada, such as the Better Farming Movement, the Rural Home, the Rural School, the Rural Church, the Tariff, Direct Legislation, Taxation, the Women's Movement, and Public Ownership.

Each paper has been prepared by an authority on the subject, and its study will give the student a thorough insight and understanding of the problem dealt with. R. McKenzie, the secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, and of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, is now sending out the papers and the study classes should commence their meetings at once. To assist students we hope to publish an article in The Guide each week dealing with the lessons in turn. The first of these articles will appear in the next issue of The Guide. If the course is taken up as it deserves to be the approaching winter will be the most profitable educationally and in every way, in the history of the organized farmers' movement.

## THE WAR

Chief interest in the war during the past week has been centred in the north-eastern theatre, where the Russian armies are fighting tremendous battles with the Germans and Austrians. Unofficial reports a few days ago claimed sweeping victory for the Russians between the Vistula and Warthe rivers in Poland and East Prussia, but the official statements show that the positions fortified by the Germans are still holding out, the severe losses of men and guns have been inflicted upon them. An Austrian army, however, has been routed south-east of Cracow, the capital of Galicia, and over 7,000 prisoners taken. Along the line in France and Belgium there has been little change in the position. At a number of points attacks and counter attacks have been delivered and a few trenches have changed hands, but on the whole the position is practically stationary.

On Thursday, November 26, the British battleship Bulwark, with 780 men on board, was blown up off Sheerness, and only 14 of her crew survive. The disaster is supposed to have been caused by an explosion in the ship's own magazine.

Winnipeg bakers have announced that in spite of the higher cost of flour, sugar, horse feed and other raw materials of their business, they will not advance the price of bread to the con-

sumer, but will continue to sell the loaf for 5 cents. The Winnipeg bakers are to be commended on their patriotic action, and it is to be hoped that other firms manufacturing and selling the necessities of life will follow their example and refrain from adding to the misery of the unemployed by raising the cost of food.

## SURTAX FOR MANITOBA?

Realization of the fact that land speculation is a bar to progress is gaining ground so rapidly in Western Canada that it is difficult to realize that a few short years ago every town and city in the West had in its pay a professional real estate booster, whose chief business was to attract speculators in town lots and farm lands. The latest important body to condemn real estate speculation is the Manitoba Union of Municipalities, which met in convention in Winnipeg, November 24, 25 and 26. The convention not only condemned land speculation, but agreed that the way to lessen the evil was to tax the speculator, and accordingly it was resolved to memorialize the Provincial Government asking that the municipalities be given power to levy a special tax upon uncultivated land owned by non-residents of the municipality in which it is situated. We are glad to see that the municipal authorities of Manitoba, like those of Saskatchewan and Alberta, are alive to the fact that the speculator who holds land out of use in order to make a profit, is a parasite upon the community, who gathers to himself wealth which he does not produce, and as such is a fit subject for special taxation. There is, however, in this resolution an indication of selfishness which calls for criticism. Idle land is just as much a burden upon the community when it is owned by a man living near by as it is when it belongs to a speculator living in England, or for that matter in Germany. Land speculation is just as much an evil when it is indulged in by a hardworking farmer as when the speculator is one of the idle rich. We hope that when the Manitoba Union of Municipalities goes before the government to ask for the necessary legislation it will seek power to place a surtax on all idle land, whether in town, city, or rural municipality and whether owned by resident or non-resident.

## SOLDIERS AND DRINK

The arduous duty of the soldier and the success of the army in the field demand the greatest possible physical efficiency in every man in the service from the private in the trenches to the Minister of War at the seat of government. That is why Lord Kitchener has made an appeal to the public to refrain from offering strong drink to the soldiers who are undergoing training in England preparatory to proceeding to the front, and why Lord Kitchener's sister, Mrs. Frances E. J. Parker, has issued an appeal to the soldiers themselves to take a pledge of total abstinence at least during the war. The late Lord Roberts was also an advocate of teetotalism for soldiers, and his testimony is given in a leaflet which has been printed in red, white and blue, adorned



with Union Jacks, and widely distributed. A copy of this striking appeal has been sent to The Guide by one of our friends. It reads as follows:

## SIGNS OF THE TIMES!

**THE KING'S PHYSICIAN**  
(Sir Thomas Barlow, M.B., F.R.S., K.C.V.O., President of the Royal College of Physicians)

**THE KING'S SERGEANT SURGEON**  
(Sir Frederick Treves, F.R.C.S., G.C.V.O.), a  
**SURGEON-GENERAL ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS**  
(Surgeon-General G. J. H. Evatt, C.B.),

Sir Victor Horsley, M.D., F.R.S.,  
Prof. G. Sims Woodhead, M.D., F.R.S.,  
in a Manifesto they issued

## TO ALL MEN SERVING THE EMPIRE

declare:  
It has been proved by the most careful Scientific Experiments and completely confirmed by actual experience in Athletics and War, as attested by

Field-Marshal LORD ROBERTS, V.C., K.G., K.P.,  
Field-Marshal LORD WOLSELEY, K.P., G.C.B.,  
and many other Army Leaders, that

## ALCOHOL OR DRINK

1. SLOWS the power to see signals.
2. CONFUSES prompt Judgment.
3. SPOILS accurate Shooting.
4. HASTENS Fatigue.
5. LESSENS resistance to Disease and Exposure.
6. INCREASES Shock from Wounds.

They therefore urge all for the sake of their Health and Efficiency, at least as long as the War lasts, to

## BECOME TOTAL ABSTAINERS

## A PATRIOTIC APPEAL

is made to all Men and Women to remember that in Industry as well as in War

## Drink makes against Efficiency and Fitness

And, in the case of Sickness and Injuries,  
RETARDS RECOVERY;  
And To

## BECOME TOTAL ABSTAINERS

The latter part of the appeal is de-

serving of special attention by residents of Canada. It is unquestionably true that in industry as well as in war strong drink makes against efficiency and fitness and in case of sickness and injuries retards recovery.

The British government has recognized the evil of drink in this crisis by shortening the hours during which liquor may be sold and by a substantial increase in the customs and excise duty on liquor.

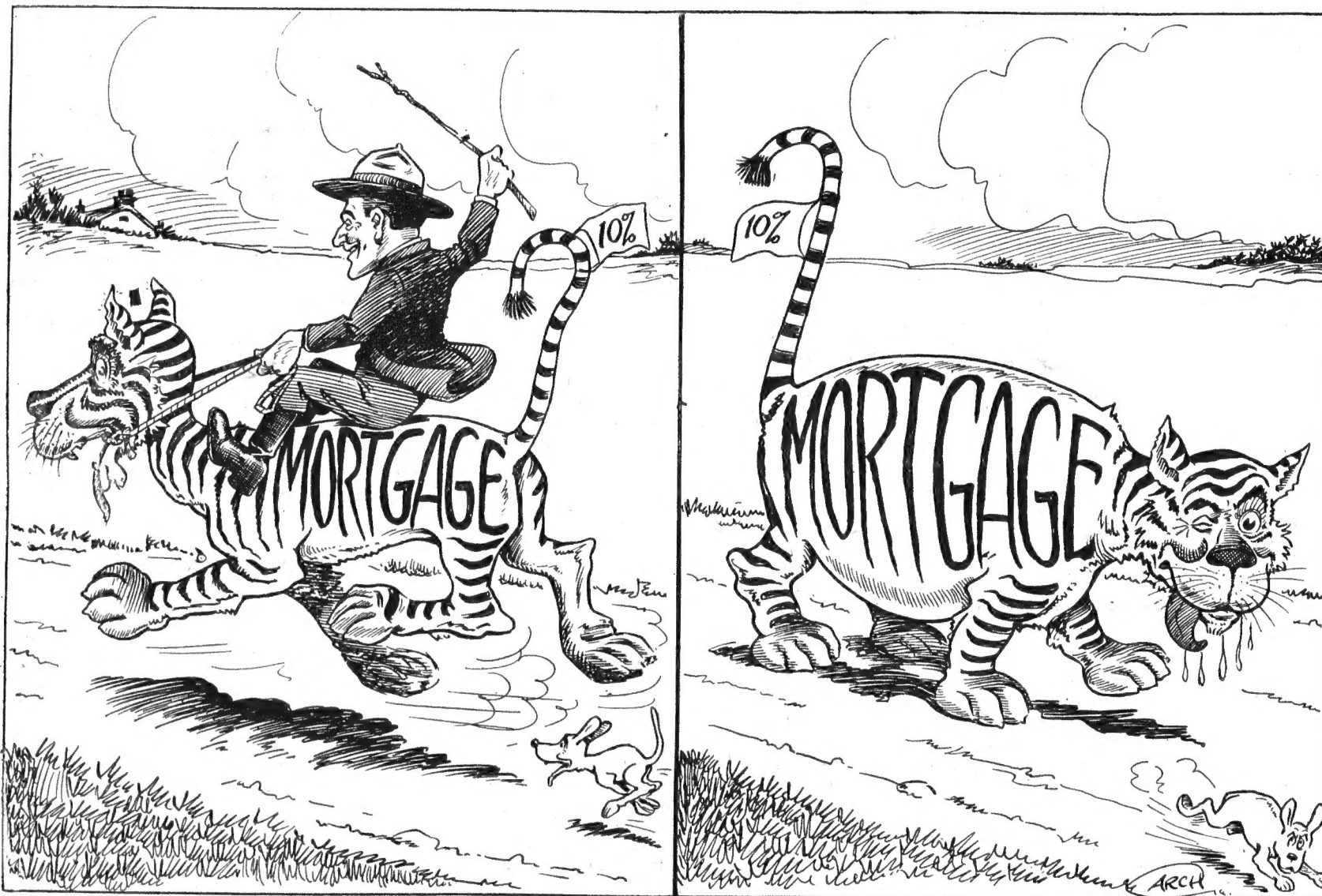
Russia, which had government-owned vodka shops, has become a prohibition empire by a stroke of the pen. What will Canada do?

## DOES THE FARMER BENEFIT?

The increase in the value of land is one of the sources from which the farmer usually expects to derive profit. In fact farmers who barely made a living on their year's farming operations have often tried to content themselves by saying that in fact they have made money because their land has gone up in value. But the question as to whether the farmer is actually benefited by the increased price of land is open to serious doubt. If a new railroad has brought a shipping point nearer to the farm and thus made the cost of production and marketing less, or if the farmer has improved his holding, there is certainly a gain to the farmer, because he is enabled to produce crops with less expense and more profit. In other cases, however, where the price of land has gone up without any particular reason except speculation and increased demand, the farmer is often a loser and not a gainer by the increased price. Take, for instance, the newcomer from the

East or the South. He comes to the West with a few thousand dollars realized by the sale of his farm back home. If he could buy good land near town for \$10 an acre he could perhaps buy a half section and all the stock, implements, building material and supplies he would need for cash, and thus be able to start out unencumbered and with a good chance of success. Instead, he finds that he must pay \$30, \$40 or \$50 an acre for the land he requires, and must either go away back from the railroad or be content with a quarter section, and even then load himself with debt on which he must pay heavy interest charges every year. The Western farmer who wants to increase the size of his farm, or who wishes to buy land for his boys, is in the same position. How many homesteaders have had their eyes upon a quarter in the odd-numbered section alongside of them held by some absentee speculator and have endeavored to buy it, only to find that while they have been patiently performing their homestead duties and saving a little cash, the coveted extra quarter section has been steadily advancing in price and always keeping just out of their reach? It is true that many farmers have made money by buying land and selling it again at a profit, but in that case the farmer is a speculator and is making his money at the expense of the real farmer who will ultimately till the soil. Similarly the farmer frequently makes money by selling the farm and returning to the city, but in that case, too, it is the man who ceases to farm, and not the man who continues to do so, who benefits by the high price of land. It is a poor lookout for the agricultural industry if a man has to sell his land and retire in order to make any profit. That, nevertheless, is the situation with a great many farmers in Western Canada.

## INSIDE INFORMATION ON FARMING



There was a young farmer at Rygar,  
Who went for a ride on a tiger,  
They came back from the ride  
With the farmer inside  
And a smile on the face of the tiger.



# Improving the Small Grains

Tests that lead to Larger Yields and Better Quality of Wheat, Oats and Barley

By C. W. Warburton

In The Country Gentleman

"For seed you should choose the heaviest corn, the fullest ears, and set them apart in the barn, and by no means admit those ears that are not full thruout, but have only grains here and there b y intervals."

These are not the words of one of our modern plant breeders or agronomists, but of Varro, a Roman of two thousand years ago. When we remember that the "corn" of which Varro wrote was wheat, oats and barley, and that the "ears" were heads, we have the essence of the present-day doctrine of seed selection for the improvement of the small grains. We know better in these days the reasons for making such selection, and we have done much recently to perfect methods of testing the strains after selections are made; but Varro and his early Roman friends had pretty thoroughly separated the kernels from the chaff.

Improvement of the small grains is not a particularly difficult problem. In addition to a discerning eye to select "the heaviest corn, the fullest ears," numbers from which to select, time to test the selections, and painstaking care in making these tests are the requirements. The simplest method of improving the yield and quality of our grain crops is mechanical selection of the largest and plumpest kernels by means of an air-blast, the use of screens of the proper sizes, or any other manner of cleaning and grading grain. A combination of the air-blast and screen methods of separating the kernels, as in the ordinary fanning mill, is most effective, particularly for oats. Wheat, barley and rye can be graded acceptably only by means of screens, as the largest grains are usually the plumpest, but quite the reverse may be true with oats. In dry or otherwise unfavorable seasons, "double" grains are often produced; that is, the outer and larger grain in the spikelet does not contain a kernel, but its empty hull completely incloses the inner and smaller grain. These large, double-hulled grains, which would be retained with the best grade if screens alone were used in making the separation, are light in weight and hence readily removed by the air-blast.

## Big Seeds—Big Yields

The growth and yield of the crop depend largely on the vigor of germination and the quantity of plant food which is available to the young plants early in development. A large, plump seed will germinate better and produce a stronger plant than a small or shriveled one, for the germ is larger and the seed contains more food for the use of the young plant till it produces sufficient roots and leaves to obtain its own sustenance from the soil and the air. Small or shriveled seeds often produce weak, spindling plants

which die before maturity or, if they live, fail to bear seed.

It is an advantage, then, to sow uniformly large, plump seed, for the growth of the crop is more uniform and the yield is usually better. This doctrine is far from a new one. Lisle, an English gentleman farmer, in his quaint Husbandry, writes: "About the middle of April, 1705, I took sixty grains of corn barley, of three different sizes—that is, twenty grains of the biggest, twenty of the middle size and twenty of the smallest corns. I put the twenty of each sort into three several pots, with rich mold of the same sort in each pot. In eight or nine days I found thirteen of the fuller-bodied corns were come up, nine of the middle-sized, and but five of the smallest; but the fullest-bodied corn, both in color and breadth of blade, exceeded either and both the other sorts."

Though all the large and medium-sized grains and seventeen of the smaller germinated later, Lisle states that "these blades of the worst sort car-

At the Ohio station, average yields of 46.3, 44.8 and 42.6 bushels of oats to the acre were obtained from heavy, ordinary and light seed in a seven-year test. Similarly, in Kansas, average yields of 30.9, 29.9, and 27.5 bushels of oats were had in an eight-year test. Other stations have sometimes secured less favorable results and some have even shown it was detrimental to grade oats and wheat for seed; but I would be willing to back my crop from graded seed against that of my neighbor from ungraded seed every time, other things being equal. I believe grading and cleaning pay, if for no other reason than that the weed seeds and dirt are removed, thus allowing more uniform distribution of the seed and aiding in the production of a cleaner crop.

Running seed grain through a grader or fanning mill will take out the largest and plumpest kernels and will separate mixtures of different grains, as oats and barley in wheat, fairly well, but it will not separate different varieties of the same grain. The cereals

Just a word of caution about buying new and widely advertised varieties of grain. Go slow. Some of them are all right and well worth having, but perhaps the variety which is painted in such high colors is one you tried and discarded some years ago. Unscrupulous seedsmen are not above renaming varieties in order to sell seed at high prices, or buying ordinary stock and unloading it on their customers as some valuable new variety. However, it is to the credit of the American seed trade that this practice is a very rare one nowadays, much more so than a few years ago.

Even though the new variety is all it is represented to be it probably has not been widely tried and it may not be nearly so good for your locality as something else. Do not risk your whole crop to any new variety—and this caution applies to all farm and garden crops as well as to the small grains. If you want to try something new get enough to sow half an acre or an acre, for that will show you what it will do and the loss will not be great if it proves worthless under your conditions. Sow this grain at the same time and under the same conditions as the rest of your crop, preferably on part of the same field. Measure the field of the new variety accurately, and also that sown to the seed of your own growing. Carefully keep the two lots separate at harvest and threshing time and compute the acre yield of each lot. This is the only accurate basis of comparison and the only way you can tell whether the new variety is an improvement over what you already have. Even then it really cannot be definitely determined without repeating the test for several years; but if the variety is one which has already been tested by your experiment station or in your section and has proved a good one, it will be quite safe to sow it on a larger scale the following year.

## The Best Method for Farmers

Grading the seed and testing new varieties are two methods of improving our small grain crops which any one can follow. Painsstaking care is required in the actual selection and breeding necessary for the permanent improvement of these crops and the development of new varieties. Of the two methods used by breeders in this work, the bulk or seed-plot method is the more easily followed by farmers. The other, the head-row or plant-row method, though somewhat slower and requiring greater attention to detail, is more certain to bring satisfactory results.

The bulk method of selection consists in going thru the field at harvest-time and selecting a considerable quantity of good heads, taking care that they are as uniform as possible in type. Our fields of grain are nearly always

Continued on Page 23



Each plot is cut, harvested and threshed separately, careful record being kept of the yield, sample, etc., all of which will have an influence upon its value for seed purposes after the final selection has been done.

ried a manifest disadvantage in color and breadth, and doubtless many of them would not have come up at all in poor ground, though the better sort might all have grown, so I question not but I shall find the same disproportion in tillows, ears and body of the grain." And to any reader of Lisle's words at this day I can guarantee the same result.

The most conclusive evidence we have in favor of grading seed grain is furnished by the Ontario Agricultural College Experimental Farm. The average annual yields in a seven-year test were 62 bushels of oats to the acre from heavy seed, 54.1 bushels from ordinary seed, and 46.6 bushels from light seed. In another experiment the heavy seed was taken from the crop grown from the heavy seed of the year before and the light seed from the crop grown from light seed, till at the end of twelve years the difference in yield in favor of heavy seed was 22.4 bushels to the acre.

which are ordinarily grown on our farms are not of any distinct variety, but just oats or wheat or barley. They are like scrub cattle which are not Hereford or Jersey or Holstein, though some individuals may resemble some one of those breeds closely enough so we can say they belong to that particular type. In the same way our fields of wheat are often not pure Marquis or Red Fife or Blue Stem, tho they may resemble those varieties more or less closely. Usually these scrub or nondescript grains are just as inferior to the pure, selected varieties as scrub cattle are to purebred ones.

The good varieties may be obtained in one of two ways—we can purchase them from some one else or we can make them ourselves. As we get a new generation every year, and the rate of interest is very rapid, it does not take long to multiply a good strain of wheat, oats or other grain till we have enough to sow all we want on our own farm and sell some to the neighbors.



# Better Farming for Saskatchewan

By A. F. Mantle, Deputy Minister of Agriculture

**EDITOR'S NOTE**—The Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture, which is continually breaking out into new lines, is at present maturing plans for rendering service to the farmers of the province in several important directions. In response to a request for information as to the plans of the department with regard to demonstration work, the Deputy Minister, Mr. Mantle, has written for The Guide the article published below.

I am pleased to be able to advise you that plans have now been pretty well completed for making a start with both demonstration farm work and farm demonstration work early in the new year. Not only are our plans practically completed, but what is even more important, some funds will be available by that time for the carrying on of this work. It has never been the intention in this province to have a system of government owned and operated demonstration farms. Our feeling is that the men who most need to be reached thru demonstration farms or other educational agencies, are inclined, very often unjustly, to discount the work done and results obtained on a government owned and operated demonstration farm simply because it is owned and operated by the government. Their comment is that they could do just as well and obtain the same results if they had the government at their back.

## Demonstration Farms

The line we propose to follow, therefore, is, to select a farm that is typical and conveniently located in each district, as we are able to take up the work in the different districts, and a farm, moreover, that is owned and operated by a progressive man who has the confidence of his neighbors, and to seek to enter into an agreement with such a man in each locality, whereby he will undertake to carry on certain lines of demonstration work on his farm. These lines of work will not be elaborate nor will they call for a great deal of extra work or expense on his part. When a piece of demonstration work reaches the point where the truth or practice which is being demonstrated can be pointed out to advantage, we hope to organize gatherings of the farmers of the locality at the demonstration farm and point out whatever is to be pointed out. Results obtained in this way on a farm which is well known to the community, and by a farmer who has not the advantage, if it be an advantage, of government operation or government assistance outside of expert advice, cannot be discounted by the indifferent or critical farmer as can the results obtained on a government owned and operated demonstration farm. I hope that by the time another year is past we may be able to report some substantial development and progress with this line of work.

## District Representatives

No doubt you are familiar to some extent with the district representative work that has been carried on to an increasing extent in Ontario during recent years. I believe that the Ontario Department of Agriculture now has a representative, with from one to three assistants in the summer time, and a district office, in at least forty of the counties of Ontario, and spends something like \$160,000 a year in the maintenance of this very effective form of service. Thru the aid of a recent United States statute also, county demonstration agents are being placed in an ever increasing number of counties in all the most progressive states of the union, from an agricultural point of view. These well trained men with local headquarters, local atmosphere and a personal knowledge of local conditions are found to be very effective agents for bettering agricultural conditions. In Saskatchewan, however, we have no counties. Our unit of local self government is the rural municipality, which is only nine townships in extent as a rule, and of which in consequence there are many hundreds in the province. It is obviously impossible, for lack both of trained men and money, for the Provincial Government to place a district representative in each rural municipality in the province. Yet there is plenty of work within the boundaries of any one rural municipality for the

energies of a good man. The noxious weeds question and the Noxious Weeds Act alike require that a rural municipality appoint one or more weed inspectors to deal with this question. Our plan is to encourage rural municipalities to appoint a successful and progressive man to promote better farming in their municipality thruout the summer months, or even thruout the year if possible, instead of merely appointing a kind of police officer to enforce the policy of destroying weeds. Weeds are a by-product of poor farming. If the farming can be improved the weeds will be taken care of and the only need for a weed inspector will be to look after the weeds

is a pretty good start. It remains to be seen how many of these fifty-five councils will continue the policy and how many other councils will adopt it. No doubt in municipalities where a poor man was appointed and did not make good, and in municipalities in which crops were almost a total failure, or where very poor, no secretary will be appointed next year. On the other hand we expect that some municipalities in which crops were normal and which border on municipalities in which good live secretaries worked thruout 1914, will appoint a secretary in 1915. The Department thruout 1914 kept five field representatives at work all over the province meeting these

representatives will be officers of the Provincial Government, all of whose salary and expenses will probably be borne by the Provincial Government with the aid of the Dominion subsidy for agricultural instruction. In Ontario some part of the expenses of the district representative's office are borne by the county authorities. We are suggesting to our municipal authorities that instead of co-operating with us in bearing part of the expenses of the district representative's office, they will themselves select a man who will be their own officer (agricultural secretary) and work entirely within their own municipality and will be paid by them and therefore be responsible to them.

We think that a plan such as this fits into the sparse nature of the settlement of a province such as Saskatchewan pretty well. To the extent that agricultural secretaries are appointed by municipal authorities, district representatives will find in such municipalities a man seeking to further the same interests as the representative is appointed to further, and with whom and thru whom the representative can work in that municipality. There will be no conflict of authority and there will be no divided responsibility such as might arise where municipal and provincial authorities were uniting to maintain an office and support a worker.

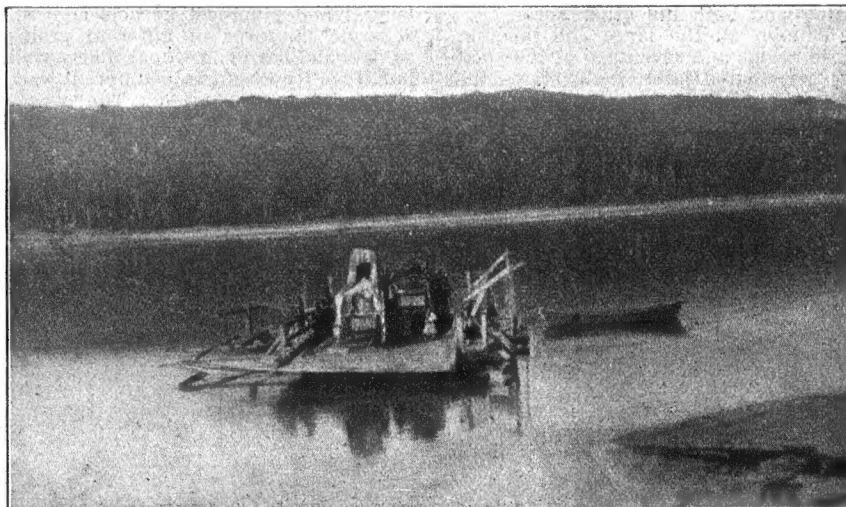
## SASKATCHEWAN LIVESTOCK COMMISSION

The Saskatchewan Government has appointed a commission of three to inquire into the condition of the livestock industry in South-western Saskatchewan. Inquiry will be made especially into such questions as the restraining of animals from running at large, the advisability of winter herd law, the kind of pounds that are provided for stock and the manner in which pounds are administered. The itinerary of the Commission will be as follows:—Gravelbourg, Nov. 25; Assiniboia, Nov. 26; Willow Bunch, Nov. 27; Wood Mountain, Nov. 28; Limerick, Nov. 30; Vanguard, Dec. 1; Ponteix, Dec. 2; Shaunavon, Dec. 3; East End, Dec. 4; Gopher School House (S. 16-T. 5, R. 26, W. 3rd.), Dec. 5; Maple Creek, Dec. 7; Gull Lake, Dec. 8; Swift Current, Dec. 9; Herbert, Dec. 10; Mortlach, Dec. 11.

As the condition of the livestock industry in Southwestern Saskatchewan is a most important question to all settlers in that part of the province, and as it very desirable that the industry should as soon as possible be placed upon a permanent and satisfactory basis which will do justice to the interests of farmers and ranchers alike, it is hoped that all those who are interested will make a serious effort to attend one or more of the sittings of the Commission and give the Commission the benefit of their experience and views on these questions. The Commission is composed of T. R. Brown, of Regina, chairman; C. M. Hamilton, of McTaggart, president of the Saskatchewan Union of Rural Municipalities; and J. D. Simpson, of Moose Jaw, secretary-treasurer of the Saskatchewan Stock Growers' Association. Each of the Commissioners has spent most of his life in Saskatchewan and has been engaged in farming or stock raising in Southern Saskatchewan for a great many years. The personnel of the Commission gives assurance that the questions, which it is appointed to consider will be discussed and dealt with in a practical and broad-minded way.

## AN INFERENCE

"The play is said to be an artistic success."  
"Are they losing much money on it?"



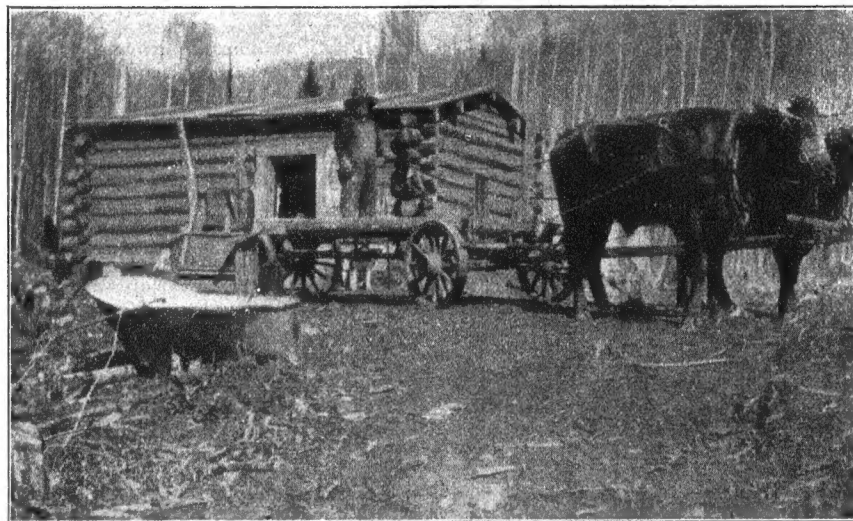
**BOUND FOR THE NORTHLAND**  
Settler's Outfit ferrying the Peace River on way to Interior

on abandoned lands, road allowances and farms held by absentee owners.

## Agricultural Secretaries a Success

In 1914 some 55 rural municipalities, in response to our suggestion, appointed an agricultural secretary instead of a weed inspector, the secretary, of course, having all the power of a weed inspector, but having in addition a great many other duties calculated to improve the farming methods and better rural conditions in his district. These secretaries were appointed for terms varying from three to twelve months. The aggregate amount paid by these 55 councils to these men was \$46,000. Perhaps forty of these fifty-five secretaries are of the type that we wished to see appointed and these forty have done real good work during the past summer. This, you will agree,

agricultural secretaries and the weed inspectors of other municipalities and helped them in whatever ways they could. It is not the purpose of the Provincial Government to saddle the municipalities by means of this agricultural secretary plan with all the work and expense which the Ontario Provincial Government, with the aid of the Dominion subsidy for agricultural instruction, assumes. We still plan to have our district representatives. What I have tried to point out is, that our system of local self-government with its very large number of comparatively small units, does not lend itself to the co-operation between municipal and provincial authorities that the county system in Ontario, and in the States of the Union, makes possible. Our districts will have to be formed without much reference to municipal boundaries and our district



**IN THE PEACE RIVER COUNTRY**  
Man's most ancient servant, the humble bullock, is used much by new coming settlers to the north country on account of its cheapness of maintenance and much cheaper price than the horse.



# The Mail Bag

## PRESENT SYSTEM ANSWERED

Editor, Guide:—In your issue of November 4, there appeared a letter written by a correspondent signing himself "Present System." This letter is a criticism of the Single Tax, and has special reference to my letter of October 28.

Your correspondent begins by asserting that the Single Tax system is in force already in all rural districts throughout Manitoba. It is true that in Manitoba municipal revenue is raised by a tax on land according to its assessed value, allowing, however, considerable latitude to the assessor in fixing the value, with the result that the land is usually under assessed. There is no law compelling the assessment of land at its actual value. Also in Manitoba there is no special tax on unoccupied land, as for instance there is in the province of Alberta, where a law has been passed fixing a tax of 10 mills on the dollar on such land. But who can say that the Single Tax is in force in the rural districts when the residents of those districts have to bear the heaviest burdens of indirect taxation, such as the so-called revenue and protective tariffs?

Your correspondent says that: "Even Henry George's most sanguine followers must admit that developments must be slower under their policy. If you eliminate speculation you must slacken settlement and progress." This statement I emphatically deny, nor will any follower of Henry George admit the truth of this assertion. How can true and permanent prosperity be based on speculation, which has its roots in land monopoly, an institution which is a most flagrant violation of the rights of man, the appropriation by a few of the land on which existence depends?

"Present System" thinks that the land speculator is a benefit to the country because he advertises it so thoroughly. I would say that the questionable benefit that the country derives in this way is more than offset by the harm done to it in artificial inflation of land values, in the exorbitant prices which settlers have to pay for land which is at all favorably situated, and by the holding out of use of thousands of acres of valuable land for speculative purposes. Besides, under a proper governmental system a judicious advertising could be carried on, whereby the people in the older countries could soon become acquainted with the best and most desirable locations.

"Present System" thinks that without the presence of that beneficent individual the land speculator, it would be impossible to build and maintain churches, schools, roads, bridges, etc. Now, where are churches, schools, bridges, etc. found in the greatest number? Is it not in countries where people are more or less closely grouped together, and where there is a certain amount of surplus wealth to erect and maintain those buildings and institutions? Now, in our western country—the happy hunting ground of the land speculator—what do we find? We find settlers often living miles from one another, and from the nearest town, the intervening land the property of the absentee landlord, the speculator. Again, in those communities what becomes of the surplus wealth—the capital necessary to build churches, schools, etc.? Does it not go into the pocket of the speculator who charges the settler an exorbitant price for land which he himself secured for a mere song? Again, if the settler rents the land from the speculator most of his surplus wealth is taken to pay the rent. How can those social institutions which are so necessary to true civilization exist and flourish as they should under those conditions?

"Present System" attempts to show that Single Tax would not work in cities. But what are the facts? In every instance those cities that introduced a measure of Single Tax soon experienced a marked increase in business and building activities.

Alderman Hepburn, of Vancouver, says: "The land tax in Vancouver is

the principal cause of the growth of the city in recent years." Mayor Beckwith, of Victoria, says: "No one will attempt to dispute that the land tax in Victoria has been most beneficial. The system of taxing buildings is simply a system of fining a man for improving his property." Other testimonies might be given to show that the Single Tax, even tho partially applied, has been a great benefit. I would like "Present System" to explain, if he can, why, if Single Tax is a delusion and a failure as he represents it to be, it is still retained by such cities as Nanaimo, Victoria, and Vancouver, after having been thoroughly tested for years? As the editor of "The Single Taxer," Winnipeg,

"Present System," in a somewhat lofty manner, advises me to do a little more quiet private thinking. The legitimate inference from this is that in the opinion of "Present System" Single Taxers are simply a class of superficial visionaries who think it is their duty to assail the sacred and time-honored institution of land monopoly. No doubt the gentleman who labors under the rather unattractive nom de plume of "Present System," as well as those four city fathers to whom he refers, have done a lot of quiet, private thinking. No doubt they have subjected the theories of Henry George to a searching and impartial criticism, and are high authorities on the great economic and social questions of the day. But

their last regular meeting regarding the same.

Will you give this matter the publication you think it deserves. If there are many such men as Mr. Weaver in this province we would like the Grain Growers to know of it.

C. W. WILSON, Sec.,  
Harwood G.G.A.

Valence, Sask.

## Affidavit

This is to certify that I, John Pratt, of La Fleche, bought from J. M. Weaver, of Expanse, horse dealer, on March 4th last, or thereabouts, two horses, weight about 1100 lbs. each, three and four years old, the purchase price being four hundred dollars. That I paid Mr. Weaver \$225 in cash, and gave him a November 1st lien note for balance, \$175. That in the presence of Messrs. J. Cochran and Thos. Thompson, of Melaval, Mr. Weaver agreed that in case of crop failure I would have no "need to fear" any trouble from him. That on November 1st, or thereabouts, I wrote Mr. Weaver explaining that my crop had been completely destroyed by drought and hail, and asked a continuance of time or renewal of note. That on November 6th Mr. Weaver's brother, M. B. Weaver, came where I was working on the road with a government relief gang and demanded settlement in full for the team. I informed him that I could not pay him more than \$75, which amount I could hardly afford to pay, it being my relief amount, but I decided to give it to retain my team. This was refused, and on November 9th, in spite of having been advised not to do so by P. T. Craigen, J.P., Mr. Weaver took my team away, being assisted by the constable of the village of La Fleche, and still retains them regardless of his being instructed by J. H. Auld, Attorney-General for Saskatchewan, to take no action until the Government have an opportunity of investigation.

I have lost several days on my land and have been obliged to borrow horses to continue my fall work.

My land is N $\frac{1}{2}$ , 35-7-5m3, and I have 105 acres ready for crop next spring. I have now only two horses, so without the Weaver team my outfit is crippled.

(Signed) JOHN PRATT.  
Sworn before me this 16th day of November, 1914, at N $\frac{1}{2}$  35-7-5m3.

P. T. CRAIGEN, J.P.

## Resolution of Harwood G.G.A.

Resolved that in view of the sworn statement of John Pratt being presented and read to us, and in view of his position, character and integrity, and in view of the fact that the loss of his horses will prevent him from seeding his fields next spring, this association should authorize its secretary to request the Attorney-General of Saskatchewan to interfere in behalf of Mr. Pratt, and further to use his influence to make illegal any foreclosure not previously sanctioned by a judge or board of J.P.'s in order to prevent foreclosures against horses and oxen, as the loss of such stock more than the loss of machinery will hinder the seeding of next spring's crop.

Resolved further that a copy of this resolution be sent to the Attorney-General.

Certified a true copy,  
C. W. WILSON, Sec.,  
Harwood G.G.A.

## IT'S NOT DONE

He: "Don't you think my friend Bluett quite a poet?"  
She: "No; for I can understand everything he writes."

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

This Department of The Guide is maintained especially for the purpose of providing a discussion ground for the readers where they may freely exchange views and derive from each other the benefits of experience and helpful suggestions. Every letter must be signed by the name of the writer, tho not necessarily for publication. The views of our correspondents are not of necessity those of The Guide.



GENERAL LOUIS BOTHA  
Premier of United South Africa and Commander-in-Chief of the troops,  
who has promptly subdued the rising led by the rebel De Wet.

said some time ago, "The one overwhelming answer to the critics of tax reform is the outstanding fact that no encouragement has been given in any quarter to any reactionary proposals. The entire tendency is forward."

"Present System" asks why conditions are not better in those cities where the Single Tax is in operation. To this I would answer that at the present time the Single Tax is only local and partial in its application. Those cities to which he refers have to suffer as well as others from the present financial depression thru which the country is now passing, and which is caused to a very large extent by land speculation and land monopoly.

I will have the presumption to question their authority, and furthermore to affirm my belief that in the Single Tax, or Taxation of Land Values in its widest and truest sense, we have the solution of many of those great economic and social problems which confront our civilization.

J. H. RICHARDS.

Chater, Man.

## HORSES WERE SEIZED

Editor, Guide:—I am enclosing you a sworn statement by John Pratt regarding the seizure of his horses for non-payment of less than half of the purchase price. Also a copy of resolution made by the Harwood G.G.A., at



# The Country Homemakers

Conducted by Francis Marion Beynon

## A LETTER FROM A COUNTRY SCHOOL MA'AM

Dear Folk at Home:—"Oh, that this too, too solid flesh would melt and thaw!" But it won't, and when I put my feet on the floor I can fancy that I hear them rattle. This is recess and the kiddies are tearing around until one can hardly hear oneself think. It is so cold outside that the local thermometers have stopped registering and not so much warmer indoors.

This is one of those regulation little country schools with a row of ill-fitting windows up one side and down the other and a small square porch tacked onto one corner. It is built with only a surface foundation and a floor guaranteed to admit, without question, all weather below zero.

The heating apparatus consists of a box stove for wood. Considering its size it does manfully, but it takes at least three hours to thaw out a building that has been without fire for seventeen in the dead of winter. When I arrived here this morning, at 9.15, Jimmy, the lad who is alleged to take care of the school was just lighting the fire and the place was so cold that I had to go outside to get warm.

At half past nine, when school was called to order, there were just six kiddies in their places, the balance of the eighteen who attend fairly regularly, being driven by their fathers or brothers, are still arriving and causing a commotion as they come, that almost demoralizes the classes. It was too cold for the poor little things to sit at their desks, so the front seats had to be arranged around the stove and as the class grew in size they were sitting three in a seat in a proximity that made concentration on their work practically impossible. At least six of them have come so late that they missed their classes in arithmetic entirely, and tomorrow they will be completely out of touch with the class.

Really, I don't wonder that children in the country don't keep up their attendance at school very regularly. Why should they? Take this seat of learning for example. They arrive here cold from a two to four mile drive and come into a place that is like a barn for temperature and dirty and dingy into the bargain. I doubt whether anyone in the district can remember when it was last scrubbed. Those of whom I have inquired have a vague idea that it was done in the reign of Miss Parker, a year ago, but they are not sure. When I suggested that in plain decency the school should be scrubbed thoroughly at least once a month they were simply aghast, tho all the women I have visited in the district are splendidly clean housewives, who scrub their own floors not less frequently than twice a week. Funny that they should think once a year enough for a school building which houses on an average fifteen children for six hours of the day. If the school had a hardwood floor we could manage with this scant cleaning, but as it is, the operation of sweeping is really a volcanic eruption of dust.

From a decorative point of view, the interior leaves much to be desired. The woodwork and the wainscoting below the blackboard are painted a dingy grey. Above the blackboard the once-white plaster is soiled and soot-marked. Except for two rather tawdry pictures of King Edward and Queen Alexandra and a group of antiquated out-of-date maps, the room is guiltless of decoration.

It's lack of equipment is shocking. Not a scrap of play work for the little tikes. They are supposed to take their education adult fashion and like it that way.

The only library is a small collection of Sunday school books, relating impossible and insipid tales of preternaturally good and uninteresting youngsters. Not a single biographical or historical work among them.

Except the companionship of children of their own age there is not one fea-

ture of this school to appeal to children. It is a source of wonder to me that they attend as well as they do. But I am even more amazed that the bright and flourishing women's club of this district hasn't gone into this matter of the school long ago. The members of this society want their children to have a good education, some of are making big sacrifices for it, but it never occurs to them to get into the sleigh and go to school with the little folk to see exactly how cold and miserable a place they are sending their children to spend a big proportion of their waking hours in. If they once saw the need there is for their attention to this matter, I feel sure they would soon have the whole district humming. The money that is needed they'd get; the time they would give cheerfully, I am sure. What they require is to be able to see that they are needed, that the school is their business, as much as the teachers.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

## FATHERS TEACH THRIFT

(By John M. Oskison, in The Mother's Magazine).

If it is the mothers' part to teach children the value of good manners, simple affection, and a love of home, it is the father's part to teach them the value of a dollar. For the successful home can only be built on a sound financial basis; it endures only when

children to look out for themselves, financially, shirks his responsibility."

That is a good text. It was spoken by a teacher who has two daughters nearly ready for college and a son not yet old enough to pay full fare on trains. Counting in his wife and himself, he thinks of his family as four and a half economic units. This is his way of facing what he considers his responsibility.

He has worked out a graded system of allowances. Each monthly pay check he divides into five portions of varying amounts. The smallest, or half-portion, is as yet expended by the mother for her son. The daughters have the spending of their portions—and no more.

Each member contributes from his or her share of the income toward the support of the family. That done, each is free to spend or save what is left, with the clear understanding that no more money is to be had until the next month.

However, should one of the daughters want to purchase a hat or a dress costing more than she can afford during any particular month, she is allowed to borrow from another member of the family. But first she must give a pledge for the full value borrowed. This pledge the lender accepts and locks away—even tho it be winter and the pledge a fur neck piece.

When it comes to general education in spending, this teacher-father is an

a more important lesson for the average American family to learn than saving. Thrift is not simply putting money in a savings bank; it is getting the biggest return for what percentage you spend out of your yearly income.

## THE ONE WHO NEEDS IT

(By Zelia Margaret Walters.)

Several ladies were sorting out a box of dolls that were to be distributed at an orphans' home that afternoon. There was one doll noticeably finer than the others.

"Let's give it to the child with the best record for behavior and lessons," said the unimaginative, practical woman.

"Oh, no," said a young mother of several babies. "Let's not give it to the one who deserves it most, but to the one who needs it most."

The others smiled, but she made her argument so effective that they agreed. That afternoon the loveliest doll was put into the arms of the most forlorn child at the asylum. She hadn't a record for good lessons or good behavior. She was stupid and naughty, and stubborn. But when she really comprehended that the doll was hers, one could see new purpose shining in her brightening eyes. It was born of her happiness. Poor little stumbler! Perhaps she made sad work of the new resolves, but at least she got up, and tried again.

Captain Marryat, beloved of all boy readers, had a unique method of dealing with his children. On each Saturday the children came into his study with their governess, who read a report showing how each child had acquitted himself during the week. Thereupon Captain Marryat gave each child who had done well a gift, as a reward for good work and behavior. Then he gave each naughty child a gift, so that it might be encouraged to try harder the next week.

We can immediately think of much in favor of the tender-hearted captain's method. In our dealings with children, let us sometimes give the gift and the praise to the one who needs it, with the hope that it will be deserved in the future. How encouragement does help us from the oldest to the youngest. It gives us fresh strength and enthusiasm, and keys us up to our best endeavor.

A big, slow boy was plodding a discouraged way thru school, nagged by impatient teachers, and laughed at by quick, pert youngsters. At length he came to a teacher who understood. She looked over a paper that he had remained after school to finish. "You are doing better, Carl," she said.

"But it isn't very good," he said, looking at the grade of sixty which was the best she could give him.

"But 'he who does his best does well,' You must remember that is our motto, Carl, and we mean just that. This is good, for I know you've done your best."

The teacher's encouragement made a new boy of Carl, almost overnight.

There is a tender story told of Mrs. Willard's last days. Someone asked her what she would do differently if she could go back to the beginning with her children and she said, "I would blame less and praise more."

Mothers, fretted by many petty details, sometimes fail to use this great aid in discipline and character-training. Let us be more generous with encouragement. Let us look over our own little flocks. Perhaps there is some child there who needs the good word to urge him to his highest endeavor.

## MOTHER AND CHILD

By Dr. Edith Lowry in The Mothers' Magazine.

So frequently physicians advise nursing mothers to eat bone-forming foods, but this direction is not of much value unless the mother has been instructed as to what the bone-forming foods are. Bones are formed by the deposit of min-

Continued on Page 21

## You are Invited into Partnership

Quite a number of our readers have already written to tell us what they would like to see appear from week to week on the Women's and Children's pages of The Guide. I won't tell you a word they said, lest it might unconsciously influence your opinion, except that one reader said quite frankly that she never read the department devoted to Farm Women's clubs and that it did not appeal to her at all. I would like to know how you feel about it and exactly what you would like to see in all three of these departments.

As an inducement to our readers to take the trouble to give us this information, we will give two prizes of three and two dollars each for the two best letters of not more than one hundred and fifty words each, containing suggestions for improving the Women's and Children's departments of this paper. Address all communications for this contest to Francis Marion Beynon, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. And write today.

each member of the family understands what a dollar is worth, what can be done with it, and what its getting involves.

There is a cartoon issued by the American Society for Thrift in which one all too common tragedy of the American family is pictured. The father is being marched to jail between two policemen; the mother, in fashionable hat and gown, stands weeping in the foreground; close by stands their daughter holding her new high-school diploma in her hand. Attached to the filmy white dress she wears is a tag reading: "This dress cost four weeks' of Dad's salary." To the bouquet she carries is attached another tag: "These roses cost four days' pay." In the background a weeping cupid stands shuffling his toes amid the fragments of two broken hearts and scattered dollar signs.

The reason why Dad is being marched off to jail is obvious. What the American Society of Thrift adds to the exhibit by way of emphasis, is the statement that in the year 1913, trusted employees in America embezzled more than \$40,000,000. A great proportion of these embezzlements were charged against fathers of families who had lost all sense of honor in a desperate attempt to go on supplying the extravagant demands of families untrained in saving or proper spending and utterly ignorant of the real value of a dollar.

"The man who does not train his

advocate of the "learn-by-trying" principle.

"I never advise any member of the family how to use the money I turn over to them unless I am asked," he says. "They must experiment for themselves, and if they make foolish purchases, they will learn all the sooner the proper way to handle money. When I see them spend money recklessly it is hard for me to hold my tongue, but I believe that it pays."

As a matter of fact, the children in that family are usually eager for advice as to expenditure. They like to talk things over with father, to get his ideas, to confide their difficulties and ambitions. They feel that he is their friend and that he has their interests at heart.

He is rearing two daughters who will understand true economy in the home in a day of increasing necessity for such knowledge.

Do you know that the average housewife could save twenty per cent. of the cost of running a home if she had been trained to spend wisely? The teacher I have been quoting maintains that the difference between the trained and the untrained buyer for the house is greater than this, and that the difference when it comes to the purchase of personal things is even more marked.

Experts are saying that it is more difficult to invest money wisely than to make it. Also that right spending is



## EXECUTIVE

Hon. Pres.: E. N. Hopkins, Moose Jaw  
 Pres.: J. A. Maharg, Moose Jaw  
 Vice-Pres.: A. G. Hawkes, Percival  
 Sec.-Treas.: J. B. Musselman, Moose Jaw  
 Fred W. Green, Moose Jaw  
 Thos. Sales, Langham  
 J. F. Reid, Orcadia

## DIRECTORS AT LARGE

Fred W. Green, Moose Jaw  
 George Langley, Maymont  
 C. E. Platt, Tantallon  
 W. J. Thompson, Warman  
 J. B. Musselman, Moose Jaw

## PATRIOTIC ACRE FUND

That the Patriotic Acre scheme instituted by the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association is attracting very wide attention is fully attested by the comment of the press generally and also by correspondence from varied sources which is coming to the head office of this organization. As an example of this correspondence the following letter from G. E. Taylor, a prominent barrister of Moose Jaw, who has just returned from an extended tour in Eastern Canada, has been received by J. B. Musselman, Central Secretary:

"Dear Sir:—May I take the liberty of commending the project instituted by the Grain Growers of having your members set aside one acre out of their 1915 crops for patriotic purposes. The Eastern papers have seized upon the announcement, are giving it wide publicity and hailed the gift with the greatest satisfaction as an evidence of the undoubted loyalty of the Western farmers. When the war is over and we are at liberty to think of material things, as an advertisement of the resources of Western Canada it could not have a parallel."

Probably nothing that the organized farmers of the West have ever done has attracted such wide attention and called forth such favorable comment by all classes of citizens as has this scheme. The scheme originated with T. M. Morgan, one of its members at Aquaddel, Sask., and is both unique and opportune. The plan provides for the voluntary setting aside by every farmer of the province of one acre of land for next year's seeding to be seeded to wheat, the proceeds of which shall, in the fall of 1915, be paid to the Patriotic Fund of this, the great farmers' organization of Saskatchewan. That the idea has taken firmly hold of the farmers themselves as well as others is evident from the correspondence received. Tho no canvass has as yet been made, many farmers have signified their intention of contributing each his Patriotic Acre, while some will give the proceeds of several acres. In some districts threshermen have signified their intention of threshing all Patriotic Acres either free of charge or for a nominal sum. In one local every member has already promised his Patriotic Acre.

The farmers of Saskatchewan could not undertake anything that would win them and their province as high a place in the esteem not only of Canadians generally and of England, but of the whole world, as will this Patriotic Acre scheme if carried to a successful issue as it is certain to be. It will advertise not only the loyalty of our very cosmopolitan citizenship, but it will show also a ripeness and settledness of society in a new province. Incidentally it will advertise the fertility of our fields thruout the world as nothing else could. The scheme is receiving the unanimous endorsement of the district conventions this body is now holding at sixteen points thruout the province. So far all have pledged themselves to its support.

J. B. MUSSELMAN,  
 Central Secretary.

## WILL HELP THE FUND

The following locals have signified their willingness and intention of raising money for the Grain Growers' Patriotic Fund in various ways as below: Gettel G., G. A., concert and social; Ladstock, concert and dance; Council, oyster supper and dance; Rocanville, subscription list opened; Gibbs, social evening every fortnight; Floradale, concert, box social and dance, and states: "Crops are poor here but we intend to make sacrifices for our beloved Empire defenders;" Silton, chicken supper and concert; Senlac, subscription list opened; Darmody, sowing one extra acre to wheat in 1915 and putting proceeds in a special bin in Local No. 205 to be handed over to the fund.

## Saskatchewan

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by J. B. Musselman, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Sask., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

## A PATRIOTIC FARM

A well attended meeting of the Newlands local was held on November 9, chiefly to consider ways and means of helping the Patriotic Fund. After the preliminary business the chairman called upon the Rev. Mr. McMurtry and J. P. Lyle, M.P.P., who both made earnest appeals to the members to do all that was possible to make the contribution from Newlands a substantial one. Your circular was also read and the chairman received several promises of gifts, either in grain or its value, towards the fund. We had previously arranged to hold a box social on November 20 and it was now decided that the proceeds of this social be sent to the Red Cross Fund, Regina, and the gifts of grain or its value to the Grain Growers' Association Fund.

For next year it was decided to take up the Patriotic Acre scheme, but in order that our gifts shall be according to our means it was agreed by those present that each man should give, with whatever power he has, one day's work in the spring, on land to be provided by our vice-president, R. D. Priest. This land will be prepared and sown, the crop harvested, threshed and marketed free of charge and the gross value of the grain raised on this "Patriotic Acreage" devoted to patriotic purposes. A committee of three, A. Nicol, R. De Priest and J. J. Hickson was appointed to manage this important matter and the co-operation of all farmers in the district is confidently expected.

Other matters of interest were discussed and at midnight we adjourned.

GEORGE H. HANANT,  
 Sec'y Newlands Ass'n.

## ATTRACTIVE ADVERTISING

To the Local Secretary:

Dear Sir:—We have secured for the use of the local secretaries and the Co-operative Associations in advertising their meetings a stock poster with the emblem of the Grain Growers' Association in three colors. The bill is distinctive and exceedingly conspicuous, but by purchasing a large quantity at a time we are able to supply them at a very low price. The bill can be had with the lower half blank or with the blank spaces like sample enclosed to be filled in with a heavy crayon.

Prices, postage prepaid, are as follows:

Per 50 Per 100	
As per sample enclosed (with crayon) .....	\$1.75 \$2.50
With lower half of bill blank from black line down.....	1.25 2.00

Every Association should avail itself of this opportunity. The prices are wonderfully low because of co-operation and the advertising is of the utmost value to the farmers' cause.

Fraternally yours,  
 J. B. MUSSELMAN,  
 Moose Jaw, Nov. 23. Central Secretary.

## UNIFORM STATIONERY

To the Local Secretary:

Dear Sir:—For a long time it has been felt that so great and influential an organization as ours should have a letterhead which is both artistic and distinctive. An artist was employed to make a design which would be representative of the interests of the Association and a real work of art in lithograph work is the result. In this design the stock raising industry has been given equal prominence with grain growing. The scene should appeal to every farmer, while the perfect representation of the membership button will appeal especially to all Grain Growers.

By purchasing an enormous quantity the cost has been kept very low and thousands of members of the Association will use this beautiful letterhead for their regular correspondence and every local secretary should use it. A very tasty envelope has also been prepared. Each local should order a supply for distribution amongst the members. It

is excellent advertising for the farmers' movement. The letter paper is put up in boxes containing 1,000 sheets each. Your own name and address, the name of your local Association or the name of your farm can be printed in the space left for same.

Price of sheets as sample enclosed .....	\$2.50 per 1000
If printed with name and address .....	3.75 per 1000
Envelopes as sample enclosed .....	1.75 per 500
If printed with name and address .....	2.75 per 500

The goods will go forward by express and prices are f.o.b. Moose Jaw.

Yours fraternally,  
 J. B. MUSSELMAN,  
 Moose Jaw, Nov. 23. Central Secretary.

## DIST. CONVENTION AT WAWOTA

The convention of District No. 5 of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association took place at Wawota on Tuesday, November 17. District director J. W. Easton presided and was assisted by Provincial Vice-President A. G. Hawkes and Director F. W. Redman, of Grenfell. The speakers for the women were Mrs. A. H. Glass, secretary of the Homemakers' Club of Walpole, and Mrs. R. Hicks, president of the Women's Auxiliary of Rositti G. G. A.

T. E. Oliver welcomed the gathering in behalf of the village of Wawota. A pleasant and profitable time was spent. Discussions on many questions relative to the great economic and business problems of Western agriculture took place and the addresses of the evening session were interspersed with songs and recitations.

On motion of J. W. Easton and C. J. Bannister, it was resolved: "That the constitution be so amended as to provide that organization districts be laid out on the basis of local municipalities."

## Homesteaders to Borrow

One resolution passed asks that homesteaders on making entry should be permitted, under restrictions, to borrow money on their homesteads when entering, or any time before patenting. The putting into operation of the Co-operative Farm Mortgage Associations' Act at the earliest date possible was asked for by resolution unanimously carried. A strong patriotic resolution was carried, endorsing the action of the Central, and promising support to both the cash contribution fund and the Patriotic Acre scheme.

## Want Seed Grain Rates

There have been rumors that because of the reduced local rates enforced by the Railway Commission on September 1 the railways will not issue a seed grain tariff this winter as has been their practice heretofore, and the convention asked the Central to take the matter up with the government and the railways and to secure if possible the same rates on seed grain as in other years.

One resolution by James Drinnan and W. McQueen, after setting forth the damage done each year by gophers, asks for legislation compelling railway companies to poison the gophers on the right of way three times yearly, during May, June and July, and for the further consolidation of the varied activities of the G. G. A. the following resolution, proposed by W. McQueen and A. G. Hawkes was unanimously passed:

"Resolved that immediate steps should be taken for further consolidation of the co-operative trading of the Association and the various Co-operative Associations, and that the Central should be capitalized and all necessary constitutional changes and additions to the charter made to facilitate this consolidation."

R. H. Storm was the convention secretary.

## DISTRICT DIRECTORS

Dist. No.	1—B. N. Hendrichs, Outlook
"	2—M. P. Roddy, Rouleau
"	3—Nelson Spencer, Carnduff
"	4—R. M. Johnston, Eastview
"	5—J. W. Easton, Moosomin
"	6—F. W. Redman, Grenfell
"	7—C. O. A. Travis, Govan
"	8—Thorn M. Eddy, Bethune
"	9—John F. Reid, Orcadia
"	10—J. L. Rooke, Togo
"	11—T. Sales, Langham
"	12—Andrew Knox, Prince Albert
"	13—W. H. Lilwall, Wilkie
"	14—John N. Burrill, Cabri
"	15—Frank Burton, Vanguard

## RUSKIN ORGANIZED

Dear Sir:—A meeting of the farmers of this district was called by O. G. Manwarring for the purpose of organizing a local of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the meeting was attended by twenty-five of our most prominent farmers. Mr. Manwarring called the meeting to order and explained the reasons for the assemblage. W. Pike was nominated to act as secretary and the following officers were elected: President, O. G. Manwarring; Vice-President, W. Adams; Secretary-Treasurer, J. F. Benn; Directors: T. E. Haight, Thos. Tolland, N. S. Ely, Chas. Grocock, Walter Pike and James Leshun.

It was decided to meet every Friday evening in Ely school, the school directors present giving use of school for meetings. Mr. French and Mr. Tolland volunteered to do janitor work for the next month.

The following committees were then appointed to hold office for one month: Literary—O. G. Manwarring, W. Adams and J. F. Benn; social—Jesse Leshure, J. Andrews, A. McRobb; commercial—N. Ely, Wm. McTaggart, Charles Grocock. At our next meeting a debate will be held on the subject, "Resolved that co-operation is beneficial to mankind." Affirmative—S. E. Haight and W. Adams; negative—Walter Pike and Thos. Tolland.

J. F. BENN,  
 Sec. Ruskin Ass'n.

## CO-OPERATION AND ORGANIZATION

Dear Sir:—Yours of October 23 received in reply to my inquiry for coal for the Ceylon branch. You state that you are oversold in Alberta Block, but can supply Taber on condition that we re-organize our Association. A meeting was held in the Trail schoolhouse Monday evening, October 26, and ten paid up members were enrolled, and the following officers elected: President, W. J. Jackson; Vice-President, Andrew Addison; Secretary-Treasurer, J. H. Bousfield; Directors: J. C. Nylus, James Arnott, Samuel Wilson, E. H. Merrill.

The secretary was directed to order a car of Taber coal of 30 to 35 tons at your quoted price, f.o.b. Ceylon, and I enclose deposit on same of \$50.00 and \$5.00 membership fees.

N. A. Leslie was elected delegate to the Weyburn District Convention.

J. H. BOUSFIELD,  
 Sec. Trail Local.

## MISSIONARY WORK

Dear Sir:—Mr. Williamson, of Percy, was in our district last night and formed a Grain Growers' Association. We have eleven members and expect a large number will join at our next meeting. The following officers were elected: W. J. Humphries, President; George Dechief, Vice-President.

WM. HAMLIN,  
 Sec. Ossa G. G. A.

## WILL ORGANIZE

Dear Sir:—Please send me rules and regulations and other literature pertaining to organization of a Grain Growers' Association. Also grocery catalog, and oblige.

W. N. WARD.

## ENGLEWOOD ELECTIONS

Dear Sir:—Replying to yours of the 21st, I would say that we held our organization meeting on the 9th inst., in Englewood schoolhouse, at which the following officers were elected: President, W. C. Kaiser; Vice-President, Andrew Hood; Secretary-Treasurer, C. A. McMeekham, and three Directors: Henry Lubick, Mike Busch and A. J. Milberger. At another meeting on Saturday three directors were elected as follows: W. R. Woodman, Frank Volouch and J. F. Simons.

C. A. McMEEKHAM,  
 Secretary Englewood Ass'n.



Hon. Pres.—James Bower — Red Deer President—  
 Vice-Presidents—First, D. W. Warner, Edmonton; Second, James Speakman, Penhold; Third, E. Carswell, Red Deer; Fourth, Rice Sheppard, Strathcona.  
 Hon. Sec.—E. J. Fream — Calgary  
 Sec.-Treas.—P. P. Woodbridge — Calgary

### EXPULSION FROM THE UNION

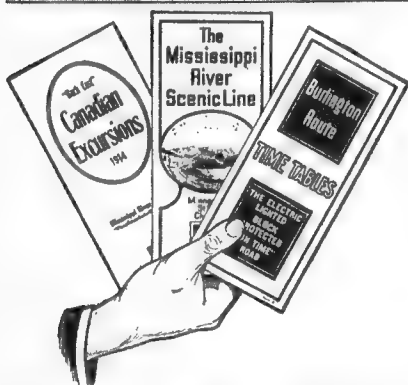
We are in receipt of a very interesting report from A. O. Cole, secretary of Raven Local, No. 554. A meeting of the union was held on November 11, at which sixteen members were present. One new member was admitted to membership. Circulars 7 and 8 from the Central office were read to the union.

The main item of interest on the program was the trial of one of their members, D. A. Adams, who was charged with using the name of the union to obtain flour and feed from a certain milling company. The complainants in the case were J. A. Arney, president, and A. O. Cole, secretary, who claimed: (1) That defendant had no authority whatsoever to buy goods in the name of the union; (2) That the president's name without his knowledge had been used when placing the order; (3) That the defendant had signed the order as secretary of the union with intent to deceive the milling company.

The trial appears to have been carried out very thoroughly, and the chairman, in summing up, pointed out the seriousness of the case, which involved the union in a matter of some \$900. When a ballot was taken, fourteen members voted, and fourteen votes were registered for guilty. When the vote was taken as to punishment, thirteen members voted, and thirteen votes were registered for expulsion from the union. The chairman thereupon declared D. A. Adams expelled from the union.

For the defence, it was claimed that the defendant had put thru the whole transaction with the sole idea of getting cheap flour for the community. Defendant admitted signing the order with the president's name and his own as secretary, using U.F.A. letterheads for same. He seemed quite unimpressed with the seriousness of the offence.

While we regret that anything of this kind should occur in a union of the U.F.A., and while we hesitate to publish same, it is nevertheless refreshing in a way to note that one of our unions should take such prompt action and deal so thoroughly with the offender. As a rule, it is only too often the case



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 N. W. P. A., C. B. & Q. R. R.,  
 501 Notre Dame Inv. Bldg. Winnipeg.

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HIGHEST PRICES PAID Per lb.  
 OLD HENS (Big and Heavy) ..... 10½¢  
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 ROOSTERS ..... 8¢  
 DUCKS ..... 9¢-10¢  
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 Live weight F.O.B. Winnipeg. Cash sent back the same day on receipt of goods. Crates sent on request. I guarantee to pay the prices I quote.

R. BERE, 39 Schultz Street, Winnipeg

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS  
 PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

# Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta, to whom all communications for this page should be sent

that where a member or official of one of our local unions is found out in some action which is in no way a credit to the union or association, his fellow members, thru some false sense of fraternalism, hesitate or fail to take steps to right things. There could not possibly be any more unfortunate exhibition of sentiment than to take no action in a matter of that kind. The unions of our association are largely engaged in business, those who have not yet started for the most part, hope to do so at some future date. So far, with some of our unions handling goods in carload quantities for the past five or six years, the record of our local unions is splendid and they have, generally speaking, established an excellent reputation with various business concerns. Indeed, until last year we had no record of a union failing to meet its liabilities. If it were not that those unions of the U. F. A. who have been doing this business have established such a first-class reputation we should not today find so many firms prepared to do business with us in a direct manner. When one considers that only a very small percentage of our unions are incorporated, and that only a small percentage of our secretary-treasurers are bonded, it is remarkable that so many business firms will take the risk which is attached to our class of business, for it must be remembered that the security offered is in most cases practically nil, and that the loss to the shipper in the event of the refusal of the car on arrival would be serious. It would only take a few cases such as the instance given to destroy altogether the confidence which so many business concerns have in our local unions today, and the prompt way in which this matter has been dealt with is very satisfactory. Personally, I feel that the matter is one of the most serious which has been brought to our attention, and the punishment is certainly none too strict for the offence. There is reason to believe that the plea offered by the defence was sincere, but even assuming that much, it does not lessen in any way the seriousness of using U.F.A. letterheads and an improper signature for the purpose submitted, which Mr. Adams must have fully understood would convey an altogether wrong impression to the milling company to whom he was writing.

Whatever his object Mr. Adams, in doing as he did, not only jeopardized the reputation of his own union so far as future business was concerned, but was committing an offence which if copied by one or two others might seriously damage our association as a whole. Our unions cannot be too careful or too strict in matters of this kind.

### THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND

The following letter comes from H. O. Klinek, secretary of River Bend Union, No. 388:

"Lest you may wonder why no fees have been sent in to the Central Office for the summer months, I may say that since spring none were paid in at this local. By resolution, all joining or renewing now are paying 25 cents, which pays them up to the end of this year, or \$1.25, which pays to January 1st, 1916, so by January 1st next, we hope and expect to have a union consisting of members paid up one year in advance. The system of collecting fees will thus be greatly simplified and we believe the work as a whole can never be satisfactorily done until the unions adopt some such plan.

"Actual co-operative work in the district is the direct cause of the present interest. Our first car of flour and feed has given entire satisfaction except that on oats and barley we could have done better by buying in Jenner. At last meeting we received orders for a car of coal and another of potatoes. Quite large orders for onions and apples are also on hand. We shipped a carload of hogs last week, one of our members taking charge of the car.

Our centre for meetings has been

shifted from the River Bend School-house to Jenner, where we have the use of a vacant store which will make very suitable quarters and where we are sure to get a much better attendance. Our meeting of October 12th at the school-house, being a business meeting, social and entertainment combined, was largely attended and in every way successful.

"It may be interesting to note that our car of feed came on the first train into Jenner and the car of hogs went on the first train out. The great handicap here is hard times, but the people are beginning to realize that co-operation is the poor man's friend."

We are advised by Mr. Thomas Agg, President of the Munson Union, No. 448, that the union is still alive, although it showed up on our books as being suspended. Mr. Agg further promises that dues will be forthcoming at an early date, and that the local will soon be in a position to increase its efficiency and practical co-operation as they have not done during the past year.

### KITCHENER INACTIVE

Fred F. Fawke, of Steveston, writes that Kitchener Union, No. 475, has been inactive this summer, and that the absence of reports from the union is due largely to the fact that the former secretary has left the country. Mr. Fawke assures us of his personal interest in the work of the U. F. A., and hopes to be able to report the union under way again at an early date.

### REINSTATED

The following unions, formerly suspended, have recently been reinstated on receipt of the necessary dues: Wavy Lake Union, No. 30; Great Ben, No. 84; Mountain Peak, No. 125; Bottrel, No. 286, and Sun Prairie Union, No. 367.

### MEMBERSHIP CONTEST

Geo. J. Johnson, secretary of Badger Lake Union, No. 563, sends in additional membership dues, including one new member, and states that they are organizing a membership contest for the purpose of largely increasing their union. The contest is to last until December 31.

### LUMBER PRICES DROPPED

The secretary of Scollard Union, No. 615, writes in under date November 10, acknowledging the receipt of circulars, price lists, etc., the latter of which he claims would be a great saving to the farmers if they got together and combined their orders. Scollard Union held a meeting about two months ago for the purpose of ordering a carload of lumber, at which the local lumber merchant was on hand and arranged for a representative to meet the farmers in an endeavor to hold the trade in the district. The result was a drop of \$10 per 1,000 feet to members of the U.F.A., with a selection of two towns to get it from. The secretary states that this was the means of gaining many new members, and one is not surprised that it should be so. We are glad to note that the farmers at this point were well satisfied with their deal, for, after all, our primary object at the present time until some permanent means for handling the business is established, is not so much to secure the business as to put the means into the hands of our local unions which will enable them to secure a square deal from their local source of supply, as was the result in this particular instance.

### HARD WORK AT GADSBY

The secretary of Gadsby Union, No. 129, forwards dues for fourteen additional members, and reports as follows: Probably there are many more secretaries who, like me, dislike to write unless it is to record progress and good work done. Our branch has not been very active during the summer and fall, tho I have done my honest best. We finished last year with 58 members on the roll, and yet up to this date I have

### District Directors

Victoria—P. S. Austin, Ranfurly; Edmonton—F. C. Clare, North Edmonton; Strathcona—W. G. Vicary, Strome; Red Deer—D. Buckingham, Stettler; Calgary—H. W. Wood, Strathmore; Macleod—J. Quinsey, Noble; Medicine Hat—W. D. Trego, Gleichen.

only been able to forward dues for twenty members paid this year. We had our first meeting for months last Saturday, but the week previous I had written thirty-three letters personally, announcing the meeting and drawing attention to the fact that their dues were in arrears. We had a fair meeting on Saturday, and as a result I am able to forward \$7 for other fourteen members. We still have a bunch of unpaid subscriptions, as some I have forwarded are for new members. I expect before the year is up that I will be able to bring our total up at least as high as for last year. We have purchased during the year two cars of lumber, one car of wire, one car of posts and two cars of flour. I submitted the grocery price list on Saturday, and was instructed to ask for some more price lists for distribution among members. We will meet again on the 21st, and would like to have them for that date.

The news of the sad and awfully sudden death of our esteemed president, Mr. Tregillus, was received with very genuine regret. We feel his loss will be a great one and his position hard to fill. It was unanimously agreed to forward a message of sympathy and condolence to Mrs. Tregillus and family.

### PRAIRIE DELL NEWS

The secretary of Prairie Dell Union No. 112 remits dues for nine new members, making a total of forty-six for this year. Crops are short this year and the union is doing very little buying. The secretary states, however, that the members greatly appreciate the assistance offered them by the Central office in this direction.

### COLLECTIONS SLOW

Albert Swanson, secretary of Miquelon Union, No. 495, sends in further dues. He reports that he has many more names on his membership roll than he has sent dues in for, on account of the fact that when organizing it was decided to split the dollar membership fee and pay 50 cents every six months. Mr. Swanson states that it is easy enough to get the first fifty cents but complains that it is taking long enough to get the next. The secretary proposes that at the next meeting he will move that membership fees from now on be paid a full year in advance. There is no doubt that this would be a good move, in fact, it is very doubtful if under the constitution the present system could be continued. I trust the members of this union will rally round their secretary and help him in the task he has ahead of him.

### COWLEY BULLETIN

The regular monthly bulletin for November has again come to hand from Cowley Union, No. 106. This union has decided to purchase a warehouse north of the railroad track for the use of the union, and in order to finance the purchase shares have been offered for sale at \$1.00 each, no shareholder to be allowed more than ten shares. It is claimed that already more than 200 shares have been taken up. On Saturday, November 14, at 2 p.m., the first of the series of lectures arranged by the union for the winter months was held, and arrangements were made with the Minister of Agriculture to supply speakers for that date. The second lecture is to be held on December 12, and the subject will be "Forage Crops and How to Grow Them." It is hoped that the union will be able to secure a visit from W. J. Stevens, B.A., principal and instructor in Field Husbandry in Claresholm College, at an early date. This union is already over 200 strong and apparently is still growing, for the secretary publishes in his bulletin a list of ten new applicants for membership in the union to be voted on at the next meeting. This Cowley Union is certainly very much to the fore, and their monthly bulletin is one of the many fine features of their work.



# Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by E. O. Henders, President, Culross, Man., to whom all communications for this page should be sent

## THE STUDY COURSE

The booklet, "Studies in Rural Citizenship," will be off the press before this number of The Guide is issued and all orders for same will be filled at once. We especially commend it to all our branches as the booklet has been prepared to meet a real need in the winter work of the associations and is issued under the auspices of the inter-provincial council, and in addition to the material furnished in the booklet there will be an article appearing each week in The Guide and other farm journals dealing with each study in the order in which they are placed, giving material supplementing the information contained in the booklet. We hope that all the branches will avail themselves of this opportunity and arrange to hold weekly meetings, so that all may begin the course at the same time.

R. McKENZIE,  
Secretary Man. G. G. Association.

## ORGANIZATION WORK

Dear Mr. McKenzie:—I have just returned to Winkler from Kronsart. I did not have a very big meeting last night owing to the storm, but nine joined and six paid their dues. They have another meeting on November 21. On Thursday night I had a very good meeting in Rhineland village, twelve miles south of Winkler, at which eighteen joined. They are also having another meeting next Friday. This is I think the start of a great movement among these people. They are going to buy two or three cars of coal from the company right away and they tell me there will be nine or ten villages organize before spring. I am going to North Star, south of Morden, tomorrow and will get two or three Associations in that district next week.

MURDOCK McCUISH.

## WAR RELIEF FUNDS

Previously acknowledged.....	\$841.45
Springfield .....	105.00
Gilbert Plains .....	50.00
Foxwarren .....	376.40
Reston Pres., Sec. and J. H. Skelton .....	35.00
Inkerman .....	73.00
	<hr/> \$1,480.85

## A NEW BRANCH GROWING

The secretary of the Dauphin Plains branch writes: Enclosed please find \$7.50, which is the Central Association's share, as we have just fifteen paid up members for this year yet. As it was so late in the year before we got in working order a good many have no come in for this year, but we have had very lively meetings and the feeling is that we will have a good deal larger membership next year. We are also handling goods of various kinds thru our Association and are getting good satisfaction.

We have appointed collectors to cover the ground for this district for the War Relief Fund and you will hear from us later about that.

LORNE McKILLOP,  
Sec. Dauphin Plains Branch.

## THIS IS ENCOURAGING

R. McKenzie,  
Secretary Man. G. G. A.  
Sir:—Kindly find enclosed \$22.00, being membership dues for the year 1914. We have forty-four members now. At our last meeting held on the 13th a resolution was passed for each member to give the value of an acre of wheat to the Belgian Relief Fund and as only sixteen or seventeen were present, we appointed a committee to call on the others. The sum of \$261 was given that night and \$10 more subscribed, making a total of \$271. As soon as the committee have finished the work of collecting we will forward the money.

CHAS. CRAIG,  
Sec. Blaris-Isabella Branch.

## FROM ELVA

Dear Sir:—I am enclosing money order for \$25 from Elva branch G. G. Association, which you will please allot as follows: Emergency Fund, \$10; Membership dues, \$10; and to Mr. McKenzie's expenses

at Elva meeting last March, \$5. I will forward some more dues shortly. Hope to see you in Brandon in January at the convention.

ALEX. MATTICE,  
Elva G.G.A.

## PATRIOTISM—SUBSTANTIAL PROOF

The following letter has been received from Foxwarren branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association:  
Dear Sir:—Enclosed please find check for \$376.40 for Belgian Relief Fund—a donation from the Foxwarren branch, also an express order for \$40 from the same branch for dues for current year.  
Note.—This indicates a good, healthy Association. The largest subscription yet to the War Relief Fund.

## INKERMAN'S CONTRIBUTION

R. Murner, the secretary of the Neepawa branch, writes as follows: Please find enclosed the sum of \$73 for the Patriotic Fund, the result of our efforts in Inkerman district—this amount being raised entirely by a patriotic concert. We wish it to go to the Prince of Wales' Fund.

## A RESTON DONATION

The secretary of the Reston branch writes: I am enclosing dues from the Reston branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association. We have 19 paid up members this year, so am forwarding \$9.50, together with \$35 for the Belgian Relief Fund. Our president, J. R. McLean, contributed \$25, J. H. Skelton \$5, and self \$5, making up the \$35. Should I receive any other subscriptions will forward same without delay, but I find many have already subscribed to this and the Patriotic Fund thru other channels.

WILL. E. WILKINS,  
Reston Branch.

## STILL IN BUSINESS

The Oakburn secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association writes: You will find enclosed \$16, our dues to the Central Association. I have only 32 members paid up yet, or eighteen less than last year, but expect others to pay up soon, but maybe not in time for your annual report. We handled 3 cars of flour, etc., 3 cars of coal, 1 car of apples and a car of twine, so we are still in the business. At a recent meeting we appointed S. Stephenson to represent our Association in the handling of subscription lists for the War Relief Fund. At last account we had over \$50 towards it.

JAS. HALLIDAY,  
Sec. Oakburn Branch.

## A SPLENDID RECORD

One of the most successful years in the history of the Lavinia Grain Growers' Association will soon be at an end, and during the past year the members of this local association have truly shown their loyalty in every respect in patronizing co-operation in purchasing their needs in large amounts. During the year, which will end on the 5th of December, when their annual meeting will be held, the following carloads of material have been purchased: One car of woven wire and gates from the Sarnia Fence Co., of Sarnia; one car of cedar fence posts from a Winnipeg dealer; half car of salt, one car of Blue Bell twine thru the Grain Growers' Grain Co., and one car of apples from the Norfolk Fruit Growers, of Ontario. During the year nearly one hundred sacks of granulated sugar were sold to members, along with fifteen hundredweight of evaporated apples; also one thousand lbs. of honey. During the first part of 1914 a large quantity of coal in car was used, but owing to the local association not having a building of their own it was decided to buy thru the lumber company, from which up to date two cars have been purchased during the year. A great many new members have joined the association, and we look forward to one of the most successful years in the history of this new association. The Grain Growers' Elevator at this point has been well patron-

ized, and a large amount of grain has been handled. During the year the C.N. Railway erected a stockyard and several cars of hogs and cattle have been shipped from this point. The railway company at all times endeavored to help out the farmers in supplying cars, and in this way a much larger business was done than in former years. During the past season, although dry and lacking the usual welcome showers which usually fall in this locality, an abundant harvest was reaped. The prices have been good and the farmers sold early, and a great many matured notes have been lifted and consequently, the farmers are in splendid shape to go into winter quarters. There is abundance of good feed, the hay crop thruout the district was the best for years, and, altho the oat and barley return was not as large as in former years, quite a number of stall cattle will be fed. During the last two weeks several farms have exchanged hands, and good prices were paid in all cases. This association was well represented at the Central Association last January, and if all accounts are true there will be a much larger representation this year, as many have signified their intention of going.

Trusting that these few lines might help to encourage greater interest in some association that has not the same loyal members as this association. A. E. Dixon is the regular secretary, and Ed. W. McConnell the co-operative secretary.

ED. W. MCCONNELL.  
Hamiota P.O., Man.

## MANITOBA EXTENSION WORK

S. T. Newton, head of the technical department of the Kelvin Technical School, at Winnipeg, has been appointed to the position of superintendent of extension work at Manitoba Agricultural College. Mr. Newton was brought up on an Ontario farm and spent several years in farming. After completing the Ontario high school course, he spent one year in Toronto University, and later had considerable experience as a teacher in the rural schools of Ontario and Manitoba. During recent years he has been identified with the manual training department of the Winnipeg schools, and for the past two years has been head of the technical department at Kelvin High School, and principal of the evening classes at the same school, where 1,500 students are in attendance.

Mr. Newton was one of the first students in special courses at Manitoba Agricultural College. He afterward studied at Stout Institute, Menomonie, Wis.; Bradley Polytechnic Institute, Peoria, Ill., and at Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York.

In addition to his connection with Winnipeg schools, Mr. Newton has been, for the past five years, in charge of the agricultural survey work being carried on in Manitoba by the Dominion commission of conservation, and is, therefore, very familiar with agricultural conditions in that province.

## RELIEF FOR BELGIANS FROM SALTCOATS, SASK.

When an appeal was made thruout the country for relief for the Belgians, the citizens of Saltcoats immediately called a public meeting. The meeting was well attended and it was decided to respond to this worthy cause, the arrangements to be carried out under the auspices of the Daughters of the Empire, which society was recently formed here. A committee of six men was also appointed to assist them and it must be said that everyone went into the object heart and soul, with the result that in less than a month the handsome sum of \$1,607 was collected, also a large quantity of blankets, clothing, boots, etc. It was decided to convert this money into flour, and the milling company of this town loaded out 500 sacks, suitably stenciled for the occasion. It was also decided that the surplus over and above the cost of the flour be divided equally between the Red Cross and Patriotic funds. The donors of this consignment of flour and clothing feel that they are only performing a duty we all owe this small but heroic nation.

C. A. PARTRIDGE.

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**JAMES M. EWENS**

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# Live Stock

### FEEDING FOR BEEF

Without a complete understanding of the principles of the science of feeding it may be possible for the farmer to make a fair margin of profit in the rearing and finishing of the bullock, but to attain the highest degree of success, we must allow scientific principles to influence not only the composition of the rations, but the manner in which these rations are given. Important as this knowledge may be, yet the greatest success cannot be accomplished by knowing only the composition of foods and their proper place in the ration.

The type of bullock to be fed is a strong factor in determining whether or not the gains made are the most economical. It is in a large measure true that the profits are made at the time of buying the bullock. It matters not how much a man may understand of scientific feeding, or how successful a feeder he has been, he will turn to his friend and remark: "Those long-legged, shallow-bodied brutes are hard feeders, give me the short-legged, thick, smooth, well-fleshed bullock for economical returns." There really exists a relation between the type of bullock and his capacity for beef-making.

A number of interesting experiments have been conducted along this line, with the aim of determining the relation that exists, so far as experimental work will show between animal con-

peas and gluten-meal. The function of protein is for the building of bone, muscle and lean meat. The fats of the animal body are, to a great extent, produced from vegetable fats, which we find in many of our concentrates, such as oats, peas and flaxseed. The vegetable fats also aid in supplying the animal body with heat and energy required for ordinary activity. The chief source of heat and energy, however, is a class of food constituents called carbohydrates. These are to be found in the coarser foods, as corn-silage, hay and roots. It must be remembered that the body of the feeding steer is composed of from 50 per cent. to 55 per cent. water, and as the period of feeding advances, the proportion of water gradually reduces. For this reason roots should hold a prominent position in the ration, particularly during the early stages of feeding. Then, as the feeding period advances, with a decrease in proportion of water and an increase in proportion of fat, the root ration may be lessened, but with a gradual increase in concentrates. This gradual increase in concentrates is made that the demands for fat production may be met.

### Sudden Change is Harmful

While the practice of lessening the roughage ration and increasing con-



"EVREUX OF HARVIESTOWN"

J. D. McGregor's Champion Aged Aberdeen-Angus Bull as shown in the Western Fair Circuit during the past summer

formation and quality, as affecting gains. Different types have been used, some of the low-set, smooth type, possessing quality, others of the rangy and rougher type. The differences in daily gains of the two types were not so marked, but the low-set, smooth and compact types took on flesh much more rapidly and sold for a higher price per pound than did the rangy and rougher types.

### Gain Depends on Age

The age at which a bullock will make most economical use of his feed is important. The young animal of twenty-four months will make more economical gains than one thirty-six months old. The reason is that more bone and muscle building takes place in the younger animal than in the case of the older, and here is the secret of cheaper gains. With the older animal the formation of new tissue is chiefly fat, and this gain is more expensive than in the case of bone and muscle formation. It has been demonstrated that the two-year-old made over one-half pound more gain per day during the experiment and at a cost of 53 cents. per cwt. less than the one-year-old.

Aside from understanding the profitable type of bullock to feed and the age at which this animal will make cheapest gains, it is well that we have an intelligent idea of the function of the various food constituents. Protein is a food constituent which may be found in relatively large quantities in clover-hay, alfalfa, wheat-bran, oats,

concentrates, during the latter stage of finishing, is recommended, yet the successful feeder is very careful that no radical change of ration is made. He will also keep just within the appetite of his animal and so balance the foods that any addition to the ration will not result in disordered digestion. At no stage in the feeding should concentrates be so increased and roughage reduced as to cause constitutional disturbance. A fair amount of roughage in the ration to mix with highly concentrated foods, such as pea-meal or corn has a very beneficial effect. The attendant must be observant and study the requirements of individual animals. "The eye of the master fattens his cattle."

There is close relationship existing between palatability and digestibility of foods. The digestibility of foods depends so much upon the manner in which they are prepared and placed before the feeding bullock, that emphasis cannot be placed on one as being more important than the other. It does not follow that because the ingredients of a food are easily digested, that the food is palatable. Foods with an agreeable flavor and which are eaten with a relish often give better results than food with a higher coefficient of digestibility that lacks palatability.

The successful feeding depends largely on getting the right type of feeder and then arranging the ration to meet the requirements of the various stages of growth and finish as required by each individual animal.

### FALL OR SPRING CALVES?

It is not so much a question of profits, but one of existing conditions, individual requirements, etc., that must be given due consideration by the average farmer in planning for the calf crop, since there are advantages in both fall and winter handling of calves.

It must be admitted that the spring season is the natural period during which most animals bring forth their young, and considering that the weather grows brighter and warmer, while the grass springs up fresh and nourishing as grazing for both cows and calves, the cost of raising the offspring to a salable age, or getting them well started in developing them into mature animals, will be lowered materially from what it would be with winter calves.

However, there are some good points in favor of the fall and winter calves. The farmer usually will have more time to devote to the care of calves and the feeding of cows for profitable dairy production; while the price of cream, milk and butter will be considerably higher, because of the fact that there is very little of either to be bought at any price. Of course, the calves will cost a trifle more in care and feed, but by providing a snug, dry, warm place for them, and feeding them a little extra grain and mill-feed, the additional cost will be small, and the calves will develop into stronger, healthier and more vigorous animals, as there will be no excessive heat to stunt their growth; while the absence of flies will remove an annoyance that is most detrimental during the heat of summer.

The farmer who keeps a dairy herd of moderate size will find it greatly to his advantage to have a part of the cows drop their calves in the spring and a part of them freshen in the fall or early winter. This not only insures a steady income from the dairy, but the farmer will not be compelled to give so much attention to dairying during the spring months, when it is so important that the field crops be put in at the proper period and in the best of shape. It should be remembered, however, that the cost of production will be slightly raised, and provision must be made for a wide variety of grains, roughages and mill-feeds for the fall-calving cow.

### WINTERING YEARLINGS WITHOUT GRAIN

This winter grains of all kinds are very high in price, consequently feeders of stock everywhere are considering very carefully the feed problem just now. The wintering of stock without grain is a question to which some attention has been paid in an experimental way in the United States, and the conclusions which have been arrived at will be very valuable to Western farmers at this time. Henry in "Feeds and Feeding" records that at the Missouri Station during each of four winters there were fed lots of four or five high grade yearling Hereford and shorthorn steers each for periods of 40 to 92 days. These steers, rather thin in flesh and averaging about 725 pounds in weight, were fed the following roughages of medium quality, without grain. Lot No. 1 received 17 1/2 pounds of Timothy hay, of this amount they refused 16.3 per cent., but made an average daily gain of .31 pounds. Lot No. 2 were fed 31.3 pounds of whole corn stover (stalks). On this feed they refused 40.8 per cent. and made an average daily loss of .18 pounds. Lot No. 3 were fed 23.6 pounds of shredded corn stover (no cobs), of this they refused to eat 35.8 per cent. and made an average daily loss of .14 pounds. Lot No. 4 received 47.4 pounds of ensiled corn stover. Of this feed they only refused to eat 4.6 per cent. and they made an average daily gain of .58 pounds. The fifth lot received a mixture of 13.6 pounds of clover hay and 13.6 pounds of corn stover. On this feed they refused 27 per cent. and made an average gain of .44 pounds for each day of the test. These figures show plainly the value of silage as a food for stock. Those fed on Timothy only made a small gain, while the bunch on corn stover and clover hay made very good gains indeed. Corn can be grown profitably in almost all parts of the West. After considering the results of these experiments every farmer who has any number of stock to winter over would do well to seriously consider the planting of a few acres of his summerfallow to corn next year.

The caring for good stock makes men more humane and tender-hearted not only towards animals, but towards men as well.



## Dairy Department

### IMPROVING COMMON STOCK

When developing the dairy herd from common stock, it is not necessary to go to great expense, but a few years are necessary in which to accomplish this. The amount of time called for will to some extent be dependent upon the character of the stock, that is, the foundation stock, at the outset, and to some extent upon the closeness of culling or selection practiced. A fine dairy herd may be built up in two or three generations of correct breeding. In other instances longer time may be required, but it should not require more than four or five generations of proper breeding in any event to effect the changes sought. A great change in the line of improvement desired should result from the first cross made.

Begin with such females as can be had conveniently without greater cost than may be termed common prices. Give the preference to those that have indications of a reasonable amount of milk giving capacity. Mate these with a good pure bred sire of one of the dairy breeds with the proper form and breeding. Retain all the female progeny for future breeding, that have been found to possess milking characters in a high degree. Discard those of the opposite class as soon as their deficiency becomes known. Continue the same line of breeding until the excellence sought has been reached or, at least, continue it until the standard of milk giving in the cows has come up to an average of the herd from which the sires have been chosen.

In one sense it would be correct to say that a good dairy herd may be built up from any class of females that are sound and healthy. While that is true, it is also true that to begin such a change on high grades of beef foundation will take a longer time than if the foundation were common females of mixed breeding, but already possessed of milk giving qualities in a considerable degree. Mixed breeding is not detrimental in such a case.

### Selecting the Cow

In selecting the dairy cow, first look for a cow with a large, long and capacious barrel, open and rather widely spaced ribs, which should spring well downward. Second, look for evidence of refinement as seen in a head inclining to a long and slim neck, crops somewhat sharp, and the limbs inclining to fine. Third, look for evidences of good milk giving capacity. Fourth, look for evidences of stamina as indicated by good width through the lower part of the chest, by an active carriage and a bright, full eye. Fifth, prefer the cow that has a nice, soft handling hide and silky coat, and one with good milk veins.

Choose a side from any dairy breed which may be preferred. The straight dairy breeds that stand in the front in this country are Holstein, Ayrshire, Jersey and Guernsey. There are a few other good dairy breeds, but these four are the oldest of all. The choice being made, don't change the breed from which the sire is chosen, and exercise great care in choosing the sire. The individual points of a good dairy sire cannot be given in detail here, but two of these will be mentioned, because they are in a sense indispensable. The first is the evidence of much stamina and bodily vigor. The second is an amplitude of soft skin on the underline in front of the testicles, distinctly traceable milk veins, and miniature teats of good size and wide spacing.

The performance of the ancestry of the bull should be examined. The more good performers in the ancestry the better. Good performance on the part of the ancestral dams means the giving of large quantities of milk rich in quality and persistence in milk giving for a long period.

The successive sires should be chosen from the same breed. If chosen from another breed, disturbing factors are inevitable. This may not be apparent at the first, but will be later. The antagonism likely to result cannot be explained here. By adher-

ing to the same line of breeding the improvement should be rapid and continuous, at least for several generations, but the improvement will be noticeable with each succeeding generation.

### Have a Standard

No matter what the line of breeding where a high standard in dairy qualities is to be reached and maintained there must be culling and discarding with every generation. Evidences of physical inferiority are sometimes so apparent at birth that the decision to discard such specimens may be made forthwith. As soon as it is known that the animals fall below the standard, the eye should not pity nor the hand spare. They should be sent to the butchers by a short cut at the earliest possible moment.

Every man will, of course, set his own standard. If he fails to set a standard he is not likely to reach high attainment in his work. No breed of dairy cattle or their grades should yield less than six thousand pounds of milk per year—old and young. This is probably more than the amount produced by the average herd in Western Canada.

The animals thus grown must be properly fed to have them grow into high type dairy cows. They must be fed such food as will keep them in a snappy and growthy condition until maturity is reached. They must not be made fat, nor should they be lean.

### Better All the Time

The system outlined above has been carried out by the writer. From a herd of common cows from which \$58 worth of milk a year per cow was sold, by using a pure bred sire and by careful selection I have a herd of grades from which \$137 worth of milk a cow per year was sold and they are getting better all the time.

The man who wants to get better dairy stock does not have to spend a lot of extra money in the purchase of cows. Let him begin with such as he has. There will be some expense in getting a pure bred bull, but if he is unable to get it he had better quit the dairy business than to continue to breed from a mongrel bull. It will not answer to get a high-grade bull, for transmission from such an animal is variable. With a pure-bred sire, by careful selection and good care, any dairy herd can be graded up to a high state of production.

—Successful Farming.

### SEED FOR DROUGHT AREA Million Dollars to be Appropriated for Purpose

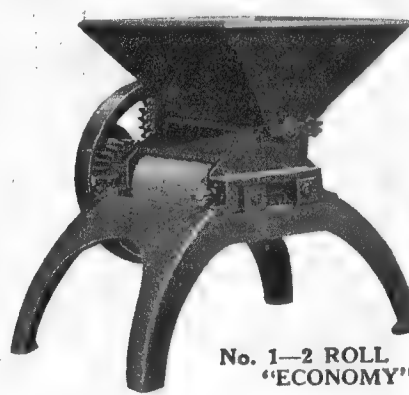
The Federal Government has decided to appropriate \$1,000,000 for the purchase of seed grain for distribution in the districts of the West where crops last season were destroyed by drought and where the farmers are faced with conditions of deprivation. In addition an appropriation of \$150,000 has been decided upon to meet immediate needs and make provision in the meantime.

The districts affected for which seed grain must be provided correspond with the present land agency districts of Moose Jaw, Swift Current, Maple Creek, Medicine Hat and Lethbridge.

A supervision under the direction of J. Bruce Walker, commissioner of immigration at Winnipeg, has been appointed for each district, and they have authority to inquire into needs and report as to the amount of aid required. The assistance in addition to seed grain includes provisions, fuel and feed for the winter, which may be purchased from the local merchants on the government credit. The amount of assistance given shall constitute a lien on the homestead of the settler.

J. Bruce Walker has reported to the government that the wheat acreage next season will be increased by nearly 40 per cent., a tremendous area of land having been plowed and prepared for seed last fall. A large increase in seed will therefore be necessary.

The government will at once proceed to the purchase of the required seed for the assistance contemplated.



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## Field Crops

### AN INCESSANT WAR

By C. Gordon Hewitt, Dominion Entomologist, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, in the Agricultural Gazette.

In times of peace agriculture is the most important industry of Canada; at such times as the present, when the chief agricultural nations of Europe are engaged in the most terrible of wars, it becomes a supreme necessity to the Empire as a whole. The national food supply and the imperial food supply must be secured and maintained. A Swiss motto, "To cultivate the soil is to serve one's country," is more than ever applicable to every man engaged in Canadian agriculture today. The most important fact to realize, however, is that we must not be content with maintaining our present rate of production, but that every effort must be made to increase our production to the highest point attainable. In time of peace such an effort is wisdom, in time of war it is a vital necessity.

#### Crop Destruction by Insects

One of the chief factors affecting production in Canada today is the destruction caused by insect pests. All crops are affected, field, orchard and forest. It is the wrong policy to take all the necessary steps to increase production directly if at the same time every effort is not made to reduce the causes which decrease production, the chief of these causes being insect pests. The average loss due to insect pests varies from ten to twenty-five per cent. A large proportion of this loss could be prevented even with our present knowledge of methods of insect control, which is by no means perfect. We cannot at the present time afford to allow losses that are preventable to occur. Therefore, it behoves every farmer, every fruit grower and every forester to take steps or to redouble his efforts to prevent losses due to insect pests, and thus increase production. The fight against insect pests is an incessant war; it demands, above all things, watchfulness. Insect pests are insidious foes and in many cases their presence is not known until they increase in so great numbers that their depredations assume serious proportions. This fact has been illustrated during the last two years by the outbreaks of such insects as the army worm, tent caterpillars, pea aphids, locusts, cutworms in Alberta and others that might be mentioned. These outbreaks have occasioned very serious losses which could have been prevented in most cases, and far greater losses were prevented where the necessary steps were taken.

Most farmers appreciate the significance of the constant outbreaks and invasions of insect pests, but the majority do not realize the continued destruction which goes on year in and year out, often unnoticed, and which reaches its climax in a general outbreak. It is this continued destruction year by year that we must exert ourselves to prevent, especially at the present time when we cannot afford to permit any loss that can be avoided. Therefore, in addition to calling special attention to these facts, inasmuch as they now have a special significance, it is considered desirable to indicate as briefly as possible some of the more general measures that may be adopted with a view to decreasing the annual loss due to insect pests.

#### Control of Insect Pests

The first essential is clean farming. This involves the destruction of weeds; not only because these enemies of the farm take the food and the place of the crop, but because they also afford permanent breeding places for many insect pests. Fences and hedgerows should be cleaned up. Rubbish and litter, under which numerous noxious insects hibernate, should be collected and burnt. Where grain is sown, the volunteer crop which comes up and which nourishes certain cereal pests such as the Wheat Midge and Wheat Stem Maggots, should be destroyed. After a crop such as cabbages or roots has been harvested, clean up the field and burn the rubbish which would otherwise serve as food and shelter for

insects. A clean field and a clean orchard will mean larger crops.

Special attention should be paid to cultivation. If the ground is properly prepared in the spring with a view to the production of a strong growth, the plants will be in the best state to resist any insect attacks which may occur. A poor growth cannot withstand insect injury. If the crop has been attacked during the year by insect pests such as certain insects affecting the stems of cereals or root-destroying grubs such as white grubs and wireworms, deep plowing in the fall should be adopted. In the case of grain the stubble is buried deep enough to prevent the emergence of insects which attacked the plants and are passing the winter in the soil. In the case of white grubs and wireworms which pass the winter at some distance below the surface of the soil, their shelters are broken up and the unprotected tender grubs are in a large measure exposed to adverse climatic conditions. Summer-fallowing aids insect control.

The rotation of crops is an excellent means of preventing or controlling certain insect pests. The repeated sowing of the same crop provides a rapid means of increase for insects affecting that crop. In certain cases the best method of controlling an insect is to change the crop. There are certain facts which should always be remembered: if land is infested with white grubs or wireworms do not plant corn or potatoes in the following year, but sow an immune crop, such as buckwheat or clover. Also, grass land when put into cultivation is apt to be infested with root-eating insects such as wireworms and steps should be taken accordingly.

#### Protect the Birds

Too much stress cannot be laid upon the urgent necessity of protecting our native birds, the majority of which constitute our most valuable allies in our war against insect pests. Very few of our birds are really harmful, most of them destroy enormous quantities of insects annually. The policy of the agriculturalist in regard to the birds should be not only non-destructive but also one of active encouragement. The encouragement of birds about the farm involves little expense or labor. Nesting boxes can be made out of rough slabs of lumber or old shingles; these should be distributed about the farm or in the woodlot. Here and there on the farm a few bushes and thickets should be permitted to grow to serve as shelters and nesting sites. The shooting of wild birds should not be permitted on the farm. In a future article it is intended to discuss more fully this important matter of protecting and encouraging the birds on the farm.

In conclusion constant watchfulness should be practised. The first signs of anything suspicious should be immediately investigated, and if there is any doubt as to the cause of the trouble or its cure the Dominion or Provincial Department of Agriculture should be consulted without delay. Neglect to take action or delay may mean the loss of a whole crop. Such a loss at any time would be unfortunate, but during the period that is before us we cannot afford to permit it.

#### CORN GROWN SUCCESSFULLY

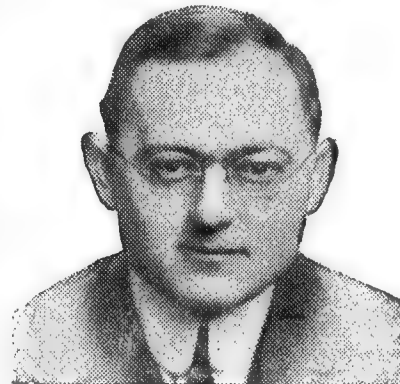
The Saskatchewan Department of Agricultural Extension has received from Charles A. Johnson, manager of the Weyburn Security Bank, Weyburn, a cob of corn of the variety which was circulated thruout the West a few years ago by the Manitoba Free Press, known as the Patterson corn. This corn has a very excellent cob, ten rows of mature kernels, and Mr. Johnson says that the grower of the corn, George Larkey, Weyburn, raised over five hundred bushels of this variety. The excellence of the corn as a table variety and also of the fact that it is early maturing would make it a very valuable addition to the growing crops of many of the farmers of Saskatchewan, especially of the south west portion of the province.

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## Conference Report Presented to the Premier

Ottawa, Nov. 24.—The request made to the government today by the joint deputation of Grain Growers and Manufacturers for the appointment of a commission to investigate the question of generally improving conditions of production in the Dominion was received by the prime minister with considerable reserve and no definite promise was given as to its being granted. In fact, judging by the premier's answer it is not considered likely that such a commission will be granted upon the terms desired, namely that it shall proceed at once to its work and be ready to report to the government by the opening of the coming session. "It is a big task to expect to be completed in such a short time," said Sir Robert Borden, "I cannot give you a definite answer at present, but the question will receive our earnest consideration."

The questions which it had been suggested the commission should consider include production, transportation, distribution, education, finance and tariff.

The appointment of such a commission was unanimously advocated by the representatives of the manufacturers, tho E. G. Henderson, the president naively remarked at the conclusion that they did not expect the government to appoint the commission under such limited conditions of time. The purpose of the movement they declared was to place the industry of agriculture upon such a basis that it would be in the best possible position to provide foodstuffs for the Motherland in her war. With such a patriotic purpose in view, they declared they were anxious that all questions relating to increased production should be investigated.

They were even willing that the tariff should be revised if the commission advised.

### Distrust of Commissions

Distrust of government commissions in general was voiced by W. C. Good, master of the Dominion Grange, who was not present at the Winnipeg conference. Mr. Good declared that the average commission was a handy method of shelving important questions which demanded immediate attention. After months of delay and needless waiting a blue book was printed which found its way to the ash pile as a rule. It was too often used by the government to shift responsibility and delay action. If a commission were appointed it should be given a time limit to report. In addition, the Dominion Grange would not stand behind the idea unless it was permitted to have its own representation upon the commission.

This opinion was also voiced by R. C. Henders, president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association, who declared that the Grain Growers would willingly provide all the information possible for the commission if it were composed of broad-minded, non-partisan members and if its work was expedited as much as possible so that its report might be available at the earliest date.

J. A. Maharg, of Moose Jaw, also urged the necessity of speedy action.

### Attitude of Government

Tho no definite answer was given to the deputation the attitude of the government on various important points was made fairly clear by the prime minister during the conference.

The government, he declared, had done much to encourage production by its grants for educational purposes to the provinces. It intended to keep up the good work of instruction. The question of transportation was a big one, and it must be borne in mind that the railroads constructed at heavy cost should be allowed at least the interest on their money.

With one feature of the transportation problem, namely, highways, the government had undertaken to deal, but their efforts had been defeated. They still, however, intended to bring in legislation along this line. The question of distribution was a difficult one. It might be true that there was an abundance of hogs in Alberta and no feed, while there was an abundance

of feed in Ontario and a scarcity of hogs. It was a difficult matter to bring them together across the continent.

On the question of finance Sir Robert was reticent in the absence of the minister of finance. When pressed by Roderick McKenzie, secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers, for an expression of opinion on farm credits, the premier declined to make a definite statement.

### Bank to Loan to Farmers

Mr. McKenzie advocated the formation of a bank similar to that of West Australia, and suggested that postal savings and other deposits of the public should be deposited therein and loaned to the farmers at 4 per cent.

Premier Borden stated that the provinces would be more fitted to form such banks.

"If the provinces did so," said Mr. McKenzie, "would the federal government consider placing such deposits in them?"

"I cannot answer that in the absence of the minister of finance," said Premier Borden.

### Premier's Attitude

In replying to the deputation, Sir Robert Borden expressed some doubts as to whether the commission suggested by the delegation could do the work laid down for it in the time mentioned. Nevertheless, he said, the government would give the representations made immediate and earnest consideration. The interview lasted from noon until 2 o'clock, several speeches being made by representatives of the joint committee before the premier made his reply.

The farmers were represented by R. C. Henders, president of the Manitoba Grain Growers; Roderick McKenzie, secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers; J. A. Maharg, president of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers; W. C. Good, from the Ontario Grange.

The manufacturers were represented by Col. Thomas Cantlie, New Glasgow; J. H. Sherrard, Montreal; T. Cumming, Truro; and G. M. Murray, secretary, Toronto.

There was a large representation of the cabinet present, including Sir Robt. Borden, Sir George Foster, Mr. Burrell, Mr. Casgrain, Mr. Loughhead, Mr. Kemp, Mr. Doherty, and Dr. Reid.

### Agriculture Foundation of Wealth

E. G. Henderson was the first speaker, and referred to the meeting of the manufacturers and the farmers in Winnipeg. He said that while they differed on some points, they were agreed on others. The agricultural resources of Canada were the foundation of the wealth of the Dominion, and if agriculture was to be successful there should be the greatest efficiency in production, and the greatest profits should go to the producer.

But the methods of distribution were not what they might be. There was an overplus of apples in Ontario and an overplus of hogs in the West. The trouble was to place the overplus where there was a scarcity of that product.

Then there was the question of transportation — from the farm to the railway station, and that brought up the question of good roads. In Europe transportation by road cost seven cents per ton per mile, while in Canada it was 25 cents.

Another question was the placing of unskilled men on the farm and rendering them efficient.

Finance was another consideration. The farmer had to pay a higher rate for money than anybody else. He should be able to get money as cheaply as other men if he had the security. If anything could be done, said Mr. Henderson, to increase the production of the soil in the interests of Canada and the Empire, it should be done. The delegation, he pointed out, desired to see a permanent commission appointed to deal with the question he had brought forward.

### Unanimous Memorial

Mr. Maharg informed the government that the memorial which the

Continued on Page 26



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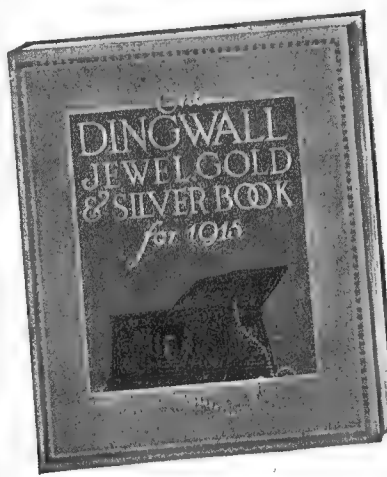
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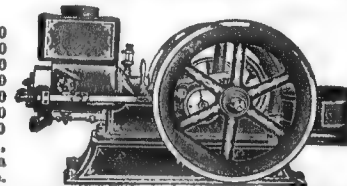
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## The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

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## Breeders' Notes

### IMPORTATION OF CLYDES

At this time of unrest and possible danger by sea the two Canadian stockmen, to whom recently a shipment of horses was consigned from the Clyde, are to be congratulated for their firm belief that the demand is as good as ever for really first class horses. Two stallions and two fillies were shipped to John A. Boag, Queensville, Ont. One of the stallions was a three-year-old got by "Baron's Pride" out of a well bred mare, and the other, a two-year-old, is by the unbeaten champion "Everlasting" out of a mare by "Kippendaire Stamp." The fillies are a yearling and a two-year old, both the get of first class horses. It might be noted that the three-year-old stallion noted above is a full brother to the noted "Baron Ascot," the colt which was champion at Toronto show this fall, in the hands of Messrs. Graham Brothers, the well known Ontario Clydesdale men.

### Trotter and Trotter's Shipment

To Messrs. Trotter & Trotter, Brandon, Manitoba, eight stallions were shipped, their ages varying from two years to nine years. Two two-year-old colts are got by the celebrated unbeaten champion "Everlasting." The dam of one was by the well known thick horse "Darnley's Hero," while the other is out of a mare by "Prince of Fortune," with grand-dam by the famous "McCamon," which won champion honors as a two-year-old at the centenary show in 1884, and was then sold for \$900. He was one of the most useful and successful horses that ever travelled in Aberdeenshire. The colt out of the "Darnley's Hero" mare was first at Turfiff and second at the Royal at Bristol in 1913, as well as second at Lockerbie this year. A three-year-old stallion was got by the Royal first prize horse "The Bruce." He is a thick, useful horse. Another three-year-old is "Bedrock," a son of the champion "Everlasting," and out of a mare by the almost equally successful show horse "Pride of Blacon," with grand-dam by "Up to Time," one of the most successful breeding horses by "Baron's Pride," while his next dam was by the Cawdor Cup champion "Royal Gartly." "Bedrock" was one of the Castle Eden premium horses this year. A nice, thick four-year-old horse was got by the Bute premium horse "Baron Hopetoun," and is well bred on his dam side. Among the older horses is "Royal Courtier," own brother to the Cawdor Cup champion "Scotland Yet," and himself the Lanark premium horse of 1912 and 1913, and the Sutherland premium horse in 1914. He was got by the superior breeding horse "Royal Favorite," out of the Cawdor Cup champion mare "Chester Princess," one of the best mares shown in Scotland for many years. Another horse is "Bit o' Fashion," got by the famous Cawdor Cup winner "Revelanta." "Bit o' Fashion" had the Clackmannan premium in 1909; the Scone, Strathord, and Murthly premium in 1910; Islay in 1911; and Auchencrain in 1913. This is a good record for any stallion, and "Bit o' Fashion" is the genuine Clydesdale sort which is pretty sure to give a good account of himself. There is a six-year-old horse by the unbeaten "Everlasting" out of a mare by "Up to Time," combining thus two of the best strains from the sons of "Baron's Pride." It is to be hoped that this shipment of thick, useful horses may have a safe passage across the Atlantic.



## Farm Women's Clubs

### THE WOMEN'S SIDE OF THE G.G.A.

The following address was delivered by Mrs. S. V. Haight, vice-president of the W.G.G.A., before the G.G. No. 4 District Convention at Regina.

In the last couple of years, and especially since the last convention the women of the province have taken a very active interest in the Grain Grower movement.

The Women Grain Growers have grown almost faster than any other women's club in Canada, for in nine months over fifty auxiliaries have been organized. When you think that this is a farm women's association it seems even more wonderful, for it's a well known fact that farm women are the last to take up club work. Nearly every town, no matter how small, has some club or society for its women. It may be a church or temperance society or a pleasure club, but there is always some thing, some place for the women to meet for work or enjoyment, some place to get acquainted.

Farm women have at last awakened to the realization that there is great benefit to be derived from an organization of this kind. The Grain Growers' Association appealed to us most. It seemed nearer to us. The men had this and we could see the great benefit it was already, and we could see still greater possibilities. In union there is strength and the greater the union the greater the strength, and the stronger the union the more can be accomplished.

And we women longed to help in some way. So when Mr. Green summoned us to Saskatoon we thought out and formed the auxiliary. But we felt that before we could do much we must first educate ourselves. We must meet for the purpose of getting acquainted with our neighbors, then study the questions of the neighborhood, the district and the province.

#### Banish the Bar

We have never yet seen any good done by a bar. The money put in circulation there could as well be circulated thru more productive channels. We do not approve of the barroom influence, and we have pledged ourselves to do all we can to do away with this evil.

We would send a petition now to the legislature to close the bars of Saskatchewan, till the war is over at least. By that time perhaps some way may be devised whereby the profit may be taken out of the business so the bars will never be reopened, for if the business was not so profitable there would not be so many in it.

#### Women's Business

A government is not "of the people" till all the people are represented. Now we have a government of part of the people for all the people. But when justice is done the women, and they are given a voice in the government they must live under, then and then only can we say we have a government of all the people for all the people by all the people.

The women feel that they should have some say in certain things, for it is our business if bars are put in the way of our children. It is our business that more is not done to do away with the white slave traffic. It is our business that thousands die yearly from tuberculosis and other preventable diseases, and almost nothing is done to stop it.

If doctors were provided to visit rural schools and examine the children at stated intervals, many eye, ear and throat troubles and other diseases that may not be fatal, yet often lead to life-long misery, could, if taken in time, be cured or prevented altogether. And this is politics if we ask the government to take a hand in this, and a part of politics we must look deeply into for the protection of our children.

#### For Peace

Another political question is the "Policy of Peace." We women were never consulted about this war, yet we must furnish all the soldiers and the hard times that will follow this war we must share. We are doing this willingly, or trying to. We are helping the

Patriotic Fund, we are helping the needy homesteader fund; we are sending barrels of clothing to the destitute. But all the time we are protesting against this war madness, this awful sacrifice of human life and property.

Perhaps this war could not have been prevented, but we feel that for a good many years there has been too little peace talk and too much craze of armament. We feel that the women of Saskatchewan and of the world must arise and demand that there shall be no repetition of this war, and that this must be stopped as soon as possible, the sooner the better before more valuable lives are lost. Nothing in the world can ever repay a nation for the loss of its young manhood.

There are other political questions a farm woman must study. Freight rates and tariff and land speculation. We must study these things in our co-operative buying, so that we may know how much these add to the cost of our living. That they have their effect is easily seen.

And our taxes. I am afraid this tax question will confront a good many women in the next few years, whether or not they believe women should mix in politics.

#### Rural Schools

Are your rural schools all you could wish them to be? Could you think of no improvements? Are you taking an active interest in the work being done there?

Have you a social centre in your district? Perhaps the barroom is the nearest. If it is, isn't it partly your own fault?

Wake up you grain growers and you women of the farm! Organize and co-operate to form a social atmosphere that will educate and entertain in a way to build up a better womanhood, a better manhood, a better neighborhood and lead us all to better citizenship.

And by organizing, the women as well as the men, will help strengthen both organizations. For the S.G.G.A. needs all the strength it can get. It can never be strong enough till every farm man and every farm woman in the province is not only a member but an active, living, thinking, working member, working for himself and the good of the order.

The G.G.A. favors votes for women. Then let the women show that they want it. I am sure if they had the right to the ballot they would not misuse that right.

If women were given the vote they would use it for humanity not for property. Men have not made such a glorious success of government altogether. Wealth has increased, but has been unfairly and unjustly distributed. Men have failed to drive homelessness, worklessness, hunger, disease and distress from the land. Women hate these things and would surely work for reform in this direction.

One of the planks in our working platform says: "Make farm life more attractive, thereby keeping the young people on the farm." One way to make farm life more attractive is to study out better methods. Study time-savers. Talk these questions over at the W.G.G.A. meetings, find the quickest and best way of doing things that some of the endless drudgery of the farm may be done away with. It is up to the women themselves to change these conditions, if they are to be changed, as the children are closer to the mothers; and the men, I am sure, will do all they can. The women must co-operate with the children in making fun and pleasure.

The W.G.G.A. have set themselves to solve a great many problems. They want to encourage the farm women in the study and use of all time and labor savers and how to make the most of things at hand. A few minutes or a few hours saved in a day gives that much more time for study or enjoyment. The W.G.G.A. encourage discussions on all subjects at their meetings, educational, useful and social.

#### Improve Surroundings

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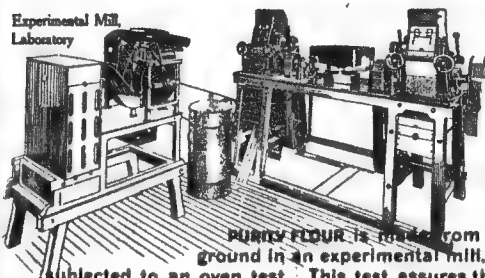
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gardening and otherwise improving the outside, and the artistic arrangement inside the home and school.

In certain parts of the province the women plan to spend arbor day with the children, bringing trees and shrubs and overseeing the planting of same on the school grounds. These trees are given to the children, and they take great care of them, and the pride of possession makes it easy for them to learn the proper treatment.

Our third plank is to ascertain the views of provincial members of the legislature on questions directly affecting farm women.

The fourth plank: To increase the efficiency of the home-keeper and raise the ideals of home life and work. Women can't help benefitting by co-operation in this work, exchange of ideas regarding labor-saving devices, exchange of recipes and all the useful knowledge on domestic sciences, home book-keeping, gardening and poultry-raising. Work that is thoroughly understood is always more interesting, and to plan a tasty arrangement of a home, making it artistic, even if small, is to raise the ideal of that home. Well chosen pictures bring good thoughts, and flowers and music about the home have a refining influence.

### Women School Trustees

Another plank in our platform is to work for better school boards, with women on them. Some schools have excellent school boards, but some seem to have trustees chosen haphazard, even bachelors are often found on rural school boards. Now and then, perhaps, a bachelor might be found who is really interested in the instruction of the young, who might work for more sanitary conditions about the school and better ventilation. But surely they couldn't have the interest one would expect of a father or mother.

Mothers really have most to do with the health and education, morally and physically, of the children, and we maintain they should have a place on the school board. Now we have three men. Why not increase the number to five or even seven, with women among them? I am sure the women would visit the school oftener and show more interest and sympathy than the average man. I have interviewed teachers on this subject, and most of them say they would like to see it tried, as they feel there would be more sympathy between teacher and mother and better understanding.

### The Finer Things of Life

Our sixth and last plank is a very good one, to my mind. To foster and develop local taste for music, literature, and the finer things of life generally. Too much cannot be said on this subject, and no effort is wasted in this direction. If more music was taught in the home and school and the love of good music implanted in the hearts of the young growing boys and girls, life would be richer. Good music should be chosen for the piano or violin, good records for the gramophone, or if your homes lack an instrument, sing, or encourage the children to visit homes or entertainments where good music may be heard.

Home libraries and school libraries should be encouraged and the books well chosen. Magazines, the better ones, should be where children can read them, and reading should be encouraged. In some districts circulating libraries are formed and magazines passed on that others may get the benefit. Good magazines should never be destroyed. Pass them on. There are always so many interesting and instructive articles. Where reading-rooms have been established these books and magazines may be sent there. Suitable halls and meeting places should be provided where possible and these places should be furnished suitably that they may be used for meetings of the W.G.G.A. or the amusement and entertainment of young people.

It is the aim of the W.G.G.A. to foster and encourage the co-operative methods of distribution of farm products and supplying of staple commodities. There are very few places in Saskatchewan where farm women have a cash market for farm products. This can be changed the same as cash buying if we work for it. We know

that thru co-operative buying we get better results, and I am sure we will feel better satisfied when we have cash markets. All these problems are ones that can be profitably worked out by the united efforts of the organizations.

I would ask you if there is not already an auxiliary to your local to correspond with your district director of the W.G.G.A., or with Miss Stocking, at Delisle, and set about organizing one. It is easily done, and the good of such an organization can not be overestimated.

Our convention will be held in February in Regina, at the same time as the Grain Growers, and we want to see a woman delegate from every local whether you have an auxiliary yet or not.

And I wish you would take our invitation back with you. Tell the women they will be more than welcome. This will be a farm women's convention—a Women Grain Growers' Convention, and we want women from every local, both G.G.A. and W.G.G.A. in Saskatchewan.

### DISCUSS CIRCULATING LIBRARY

Dear Miss Stocking:—You will begin to think that the Pangman W.G.G.A. has ceased to exist; but we are still very much alive, although the meetings have been rather irregular of late thru various causes.

On July 18, a paper was given on "Food Values and Cooking of Vegetables," after which recipes were exchanged.

At the meeting on Sept. 12, the subject was "Temperance," the leader being Miss McKeechie, who spoke well. Discussion followed.

A definite time (2.30 p.m.) was set for the meetings to commence, as sometimes it has been late before the members have gathered.

"The Development of Child Nature" was the subject on Oct. 10, two most interesting papers being given. The question of starting a circulating library was again brought up, but the attendance was very small owing to the bad weather, so that nothing very definite could be decided upon. Each member is to select a list of books, and at the next meeting some arrangement is to be made.

K. CLEWS,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

### STOCKING THE TREASURY

Dear Miss Stocking:—The concert given in Jonesville school on September 25, under the auspices of "The Snake-Bite" W.G.G.A. was, beyond the shadow of a doubt, a decided success. The school room was filled to overflowing, which gave the ladies encouragement and deepened their enthusiasm. Miss Mate Prentiss, president, occupied the chair. The program was interesting, varied, and of good quality, consisting of songs, recitations, dialogues and drills, interspersed with instrumental music.

Many thanks are due outsiders who willingly assisted in order that the concert might be a success. The recitations given by Miss M. McCurdy were very greatly appreciated, as was also Mr. J. R. Paisley's assistance. Messrs. Stokes and Griffiths, of Herbert, who arrived upon the scene "just in time," kindly consented to sing, and the songs rendered by them were greeted with loud applause and encores. During the evening Rev. P. Pollit, officiating student of the Presbyterian church, gave a stirring address on the "Value of Optimism."

At the close of the entertainment an excellent lunch was served, to which every one did ample justice.

A charge was made of 25 cents for adults and 15 cents for children, and the result of the evening's enjoyment has added a tidy sum to our treasury.

This being the first social evening promoted by the Snake-Bite branch, and proving such a high success, should beget a spirit of co-operation and enlist many new members.

Any further communications in regard to our club work will you kindly address to Miss Olive Collins, Collins' P.O., who has been appointed secretary of our auxiliary.

MRS. H. B. FITZMAURICE.

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# The Country Homemakers

Continued from Page 10

eral salts in cartilage or gristle. If one examines the end of the breast bone of a young chicken she will find that it is not bone, but cartilage or gristle. As the chicken grows older, mineral salts are deposited in this cartilage and gradually it becomes true bone. The same process takes place in the body of a child. When a baby is born, many of its bones are not true bones but really are cartilage which, altho tough, is bent easily. Gradually mineral matter is deposited in the cartilage and the bones become harder and less flexible. It is on account of the flexibility of its bones that a baby should not be allowed to stand its weight on its feet when very young, for the bones of the legs are soft and easily bent out of place.

At the time the mineral matter is being deposited in the bones it also is being deposited to form teeth. The first teeth really commence to form several weeks before the birth of the baby, altho they do not become fully formed until some time after. If the baby does not obtain sufficient mineral salts in his food his legs are liable to become bowed when he commences to walk. Other bones, too, are liable to be bent out of shape. Then, too, the teeth are not well formed and are liable to be soft so that they decay early. So it is necessary for the young baby to obtain mineral matter in its food. When the baby is breast-fed the mother must so regulate her diet as to give this necessary mineral. Common salt is one of the most important mineral ingredients of food. Some vegetables are naturally rich in this mineral, while others, as potatoes, are lacking and require it to be added in order to make it palatable. Among the foods rich in salt may be mentioned corn, peas, Lima beans, stewed fruits, spinach, onions, peaches, pears, celery, tomatoes, Brussels sprouts, apples and cranberries. However, the nursing mother must be careful about eating some of the more acid of these, as tomatoes, because these may cause the baby to have colic.

The bottle-fed baby should have mineral added to its food in the form of lime water. Sometimes a very little salt is added to the diet of the bottle-fed baby for this same reason.

The nursing mother or the expectant mother often complains that her teeth are decaying easily or that they do not seem as strong as previously. Much of this trouble can be avoided by the use of soda, lime water or magnesia in the mouth wash. Milk of magnesia makes a pleasant mouth wash for the mother. This also is one of the best laxatives for the nursing mother.

### Care of the Baby

A great many people have wrong ideas concerning what constitutes proper care of children. Either they are over-indulgent or they are too severe. The one disregards all rules of hygiene and refuses to conform to any regulations "because the baby does not want it." It is allowed to eat and sleep when it pleases, to follow its own caprice in all matters without regard to the effect upon its health or without any consideration for the remainder of the family. The other extremist is over-anxious concerning every detail of the child's life. It is not allowed to drink one dram more than the rules prescribe. A variation of a few minutes in its hours of sleeping is watched with concern. The baby is wrapped and toasted and kept so like a hot-house flower that it does not develop any power of resistance. One of these extremes is as bad as the other. A great deal of good judgment and common sense, with a foundation of knowledge, is necessary for the proper care of babies. It is sometimes a matter of surprise to me that young mothers do as well as they do, considering their lack of knowledge and experience.

One of the most important things in the training of babies is the training in habits and regularity; regularity in sleeping, in eating, in going to the toilet. The old saying, "As a twig is bent so the tree inclines," is true of babies. The habits babies establish during the

first year will cling to them all their lives. This makes it very important that the mother should start the child right. Many an adult suffers from constipation and indigestion all the years of his life because his mother did not know the necessity of establishing regular habits of living. Many an adult fails in his purpose in life because he never has been trained to correct habits, but only to self-indulgence, because of the mistaken ideas of kindness which refused to deny him anything his fancy desired.

A child will not crave any article of food which he never has tasted. A desire for certain indigestible articles is taught the child by being given "tastes" of various things.

Discipline does not mean punishment. It means being truthful or consistent. It means carrying out all promises. It does not mean punishing today for what was overlooked yesterday.

The power of suggestion with children is enormous. It can do more good than any rod and more harm than any laxity of discipline. A baby is born into the world without any definite ideas of his surroundings. He acquires his ideas thru imitation of others, or by the suggestions given him either consciously or unconsciously.

It is considered that every habit we have acquired can be accounted for by some previous experience. Therefore, if we wish children to acquire correct habits we must see that they receive the right impression on the subconscious mind.

It has been proved by experiment that it is possible to influence the habits and character of a child to a great extent by the mental impression given it. Constant repetition of anything tends to form an impression on the mind that will develop into a habit even tho the one who gave the impression desired the opposite effect. Thus, the mother who constantly reiterates in the presence of her son that "Johnnie is such a naughty boy. He will not do a thing I tell him to do," is making a mental impression that she does not desire. The mother should bear in mind that she must make the statement that she would wish to have true.

Even in talking to a young baby it is possible to make mental impressions that are lasting. If the mother says, "naughty baby" a great many times, the ideal left in the child's mind will be very different from that left by the mother who says "Baby is sweet. Mother loves baby."

Very early in life it is possible to establish regular habits of sleeping and eating. At first it seems unkind to awaken a baby from a sound sleep because the clock says it is time for him to be fed. However, this seeming unkindness really is kindness, for within a few weeks the habit of awakening at regular intervals will have become established and the foundation laid for a healthful life. Regularity in eating is absolutely necessary for good health. The baby who is fed at regular hours is not nearly as liable to have indigestion and colic as is the one who is fed whenever he cries, which may be at very irregular times.

The Guide has the following little booklets, of special interest to mothers, for sale at the merely nominal prices of 5c each for "How to Teach the Truth to Children," and "Maternity," and 10c for "The Most Wonderful Story in the World."

### HOW TO PICK 'EM OUT

A traveller visiting a large factory made a bet with the manager that he would pick out all the married men among the employees. Accordingly he stationed himself at the door as they came back from dinner, and mentioned all those whom he believed to be married, and in almost every case he was right.

"How do you do it?" asked the manager, in amazement.

"Oh, it's quite simple," said the traveller, "quite simple. The married men all wipe their feet on the mat; the single men don't."



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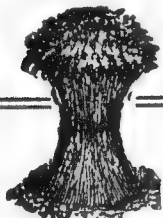
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# Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

### NO MONEY TO JOIN

One little lassie, Cecilia Larsen, writes this week to ask how much it costs to join the Young Canada Club, and I am glad to be able to inform her that it doesn't cost a cent—not a single, solitary cent.

The only requirement for joining this Club is that one write a story good enough to print. The subject we are writing on just now is "The Country I Like Best to Hear and Read About."

You may get help for this story from your geography or history, from any library book you have concerning it, or from any person who has ever lived there.

You are to write the story as if you had made the visit yourself and you may choose your own time of year and mode of locomotion. The stories must be in my office not later than December 20. You should have your teacher or one of your parents certify that the story is your own work and the age given is correct.

Any boy or girl under seventeen may compete for a prize and all new contributors will at least get one of the little Maple leaf pins.

Remember to address your letters to Dixie Patton, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Please remember also, that all contributions must be written in pen and ink and on only one side of the paper.

DIXIE PATTON.

### LOST IN THE WOODS

Once when my mother was a little girl of about 12 years of age, she was sent out to the field, where the men were haying, with the lunch. Grandma told her to come right back. They had to go thru the woods, and the way the people had of telling the road was by boughs bent forward all the way thru. When she got there grandma told her where there was a nice patch of gooseberries. She went and filled her pockets, but when she looked around she saw that she was lost. She kept on in the way she thought she should go, but was going farther from home. Once she came to a tree lying down, so she sat on it and tried to make a map, with a stick, of the way she was sure she should go. She started out, but came to the tree again. She did this several times, but at last managed to get away from the dreaded spot. The next thing she came across was a herd of cattle. If she had stayed with them she would have been all right, for they would have gone home at night. But they all got their heads up and looked at her so that she got afraid and ran the opposite way. At night she came to a lake. She could hear some children yelling on the other side, so mamma called to them. The children went into the house and told their father somebody was drowning. He came out, and when he came to the edge, mamma called again; but a loon called right after her, so the father said it was two loons calling. Then he sent the children to bed. There was nothing for mamma to do but stay there over night, so she made a bed of bent-down boughs. Then she took off some of her clothes and put them around her face, for she was afraid of snakes. She woke up between seven and eight o'clock and started off. She kept wandering till about ten o'clock, when she heard a lumber wagon, so she headed the way the sound came from. She got out in the clearing and the man spied her, but she knew she was an awful sight. She was going into the woods again, but instead, she sat down on a stone. A young girl came up and took her into a house close by. She made such a fuss over her, mamma felt ashamed. She got ready some breakfast, saying all the time: "Oh, my child, you must be hungry." After she ate her breakfast the man hitched up and took her within a mile and a-half of home. All the neighbors for miles around had been out hunting for her. The man that found her was to fire three shots with his gun, as that was the signal. Mamma told them all about queer tracks she had seen (which the

men knew to be bears') and all her story from beginning to end. Her father took her home and she was very careful never to wander very far into the woods again.

JESSIE ELLIOTT.

Age 12 years.

### A GRASSHOPPER SCOURGE

In the year of 1869, when my grandparents were moving from McGregor, Wisconsin, to Lac Que Parle County, Minnesota, there were many Indians in Minnesota and they were living around the place where grandpa and grandma made their home.

There were quite a few people moving in at the same time. They used caravans or covered wagons, and there were nine or ten covered wagons after each other. Grandma called it a train of wagons. On the way grandma got a son, who is now my father, and she named him Abraham after Lincoln. Every night the Indians used to come around their homes or up to their tents in which they lived, because they did not have their houses built. When grandpa was out he saw something going over to the barn. He got his gun and was going to fire, but he stopped a moment to see what it was, and he saw it was their little black colt, so he did not shoot.

About five or six years afterwards the grasshoppers were awfully bad. They ate the people's crops, and the hens ate so many grasshoppers that they could not sell or eat the eggs because they had a grasshopper flavor. Sometimes they could not see the sun, and the cows could not eat; they only ran around the pasture and bellowed.

MYRTLE HANSON.

Midale, Sask., age 13 years.

### THE IRISH REBELLION

A long time ago, after the rebellion in Ireland, when the Catholic soldiers were returning home from war, they did some very cruel things, of which I am going to tell you.

The story I am going to tell you happened near a little village by the name of Saintfield.

The soldiers called at my mother's great-grandmother's house, where she was alone with eight small children. When the soldiers went in they made her give them a lunch. She gave them a lunch, and when they were going out, one of the soldiers lifted a hot piece of coal off the fire and was going to set fire to the house, but one of the soldiers said to him: "Do not set fire to her house for she has been very kind to us, and she has a lot of small children to care for."

Then the soldier put the hot coal into the fire again, and they went on their way. They called at my grandmother's great-uncle, and ordered them to give up their firearms, but they refused to do so. They then set fire to the house and burned them all but one, who tried to make his escape thru a window, but the soldiers saw him and killed him.

After the soldiers went away some of the neighbors came over and lifted the dead body on a board and buried him. The board the dead body was lifted on is kept in the McRae family up to this day, in remembrance of the cruel deeds of the soldiers.

SARAH S. CAMPBELL.

Rutherford, Man., agd 13.

### GREAT GRANDFATHER AND THE BEAR

In the time my story happened people lived in log cabins and bears used to come around the farms and carry off the sheep and cattle. One night my great grandfather was coming home from a neighbor's after dark. He climbed over a fence to make a short cut when he met a bear. He was afraid to climb over the fence and go back by the road so he put his hands in his pockets and drew his coat over his head and made a rush at the bear. The bear took one look at him and fled and my great grandfather was saved.

DOROTHY E. JOHNSTON,

Stranraer, Sask.

Age 8 years.

## Improving the Small Grains

Continued from Page 7

mixtures of a large range of types, some of which may be very similar in appearance but widely different in yielding power or in some other important characteristic. The bulk method can be depended on more or less accurately to separate the types on appearance, its efficiency depending on the accuracy with which selection is made, but it is almost certain to include some inferior strains. If properly done, however, it is a distinct advance over the use of common seed.

The heads selected are rubbed or flailed out, rather than threshed with the main crop, and the seed is sown in a plat by itself. Enough heads should be selected to make at least half a bushel of seed. The following year select a similar quantity of good heads from this seed plat, harvesting the remainder of the crop and threshing it separately for sowing on the larger field the following year. In the succeeding year select heads for a seed plat, using the product of the selected seed for sowing the larger fields. Increased yield and quality can be obtained by this bulk selection.

The more accurate method of seed-selection, however, and the one now followed by most breeders, is what is known as the pure-line or pedigree selection, based on the single plant or head. Breeders generally recognize that any one of the wide range of types included in our commercial varieties of barley, wheat or oats may be depended on to reproduce itself if planted alone, as these crops are almost always close-fertilized. The method of pure-line breeding, then, is to choose good heads, as in the bulk method, but the seed from each head is kept by itself and planted the following year in a short row. Throughout the season notes are taken on each selection, and at harvest-time only those that appear to be most promising are saved.

Ordinarily not more than ten per cent of these head rows are harvested. The seed is threshed separately and the following season is sowed in rows of uniform length at a uniform rate of seeding, so the yields may be accurately compared. Usually these rows are about a rod long and a foot apart. For accurate work, to detect variations in soil, check rows of some standard variety, preferably the one from which the selections were made, are planted in every fifth row. The test is usually repeated in another portion of the field; if enough seed of the different selections is available it is again repeated.

This uniform-row test compares to the ear-to-row test which corn breeders have been making with such excellent results in recent years. With the small grains, however, it is of even greater value, for there is little or no danger from mixing with inferior rows through cross-pollination, such as causes the corn breeder much trouble.

Each row is cut by hand with a sickle and tied into a bundle which is tagged with the number of the row. At some of the stations the top of the bundle is inserted in a large, heavy paper bag and the bag tied on securely. The number of the row is plainly marked on the bottom of the bag so that when set up in shocks, with the bottoms of the bags as the tops of the bundles, the labels are readily seen. This bagging method has three advantages: it lessens the danger of mixing, which is considerable when loose bundles are shocked together; it protects the grain from the weather; and it prevents damage by sparrows and other birds, which frequently cause trouble in grain-breeding work.

Threshing a large number of these selections is a tedious process, for mixing must be avoided and all the grain must be saved. A small thresher driven by an engine or motor is usually used, but as there is no such machine available on the market most of the station workers have constructed their own. Usually the cylinder and concaves from a small threshing machine of the ordinary type are used, but the grain drops straight down from the cylinder as it is threshed instead of being carried through various separating devices. The separation of the grain from the straw and chaff is made by an air blast from a fan belted to the



## Here's the Best Kitchen Cabinet

## I've Ever Seen at Any Price

And I've Sold More Kitchen Cabinets Than Any Man in Canada

When I was down at the factory in October and saw this new "White Beauty," just out of the designer's room, I said, "Every woman who sees this cabinet will fall in love with it."

I have contracted for half the output of this model for Northwestern Canada for next year—the greatest single order ever placed with a kitchen cabinet factory.

**For Quick Action I'll Pay You \$7.50** I'll Sacrifice My Profit on These FIRST SALES

To introduce it quickly, and get one of these cabinets in every community, I shall offer this cabinet at a cash price, \$7.50 less than the fixed retail price which will prevail after Christmas. Send to-day for complete particulars of this new cabinet. Not only will it save you millions of steps after it is in use, but you can save \$7.50 by ordering it now, and you are fully protected by a \$10,000 bond, covering my guarantee, so that if it is not entirely as represented in every way your money will be refunded.

700,000 women already use Hoosiers. You couldn't find one who doesn't praise it. It is a wonderful labor-saver; saves miles of steps for tired feet; has 40 special labor-saving features, 17 of which are entirely new.

The new Hoosier is simply wonderful in its convenience. Women who own it say they would never do without it. It acts like an automatic servant.

## The Most Beautiful and Practical Finish I've Ever Seen

And now the new "White Beauty," completely coated inside and out with thick, hard white enamel, is the most sanitary kitchen convenience that has ever been introduced into Northwestern Canada. Bugs can't find a lodging place in it. You can clean it out with a damp cloth. It will stay perfectly white and sanitary indefinitely, and will last a lifetime. It is beyond question the most beautiful and practical finish I've ever seen on a kitchen cabinet.

This remarkable new cabinet is guaranteed by the Hoosier Manufacturing Company, largest makers of kitchen cabinets in the world. It is the 1915 model with all new improvements, and this is the first public announcement of it that has appeared in any magazine.



"White Beauty," 1915 Model  
The Famous Hoosier Cabinet

## It Makes a Grand Christmas Gift

The time is short to get delivery for Christmas. There is no Christmas gift that will be so satisfactory to your wife. I urge you to send now for complete information about this wonderful new cabinet.

Don't put this off; don't lay this aside and think you can do it tomorrow. Write today. You will get the greatest convenience you ever had in your home, at the biggest bargain for which a kitchen cabinet was ever sold.

**PHILIP H. ORR, President**  
The "HOOSIER" Store  
287 Donald Street Winnipeg, Manitoba

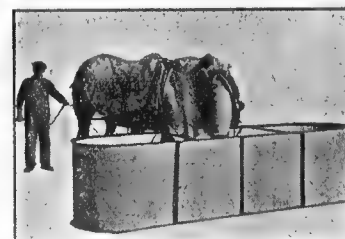
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Electric Welded throughout. Will not burst with frost or shrink with the sun. Write us now. Corrugated Well Curb, nearly as cheap as wood—more Sanitary and Durable.

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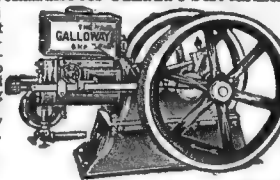
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Our new low engine prices are the lowest. Every Galloway engine is sold on 30 days' trial, backed by a year guarantee. They must please you or you can return them and we will refund your money and pay all the freight. You take no risk. Made in sizes from 1 1/4 to 15 H. P. Either stationary or mounted on trucks or equipped with wood sawing attachment. Send for catalog.

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Galloway Manure Spreaders have always been popular in Canada. Now, we can supply you right direct out of Winnipeg at a tremendous saving to you. Don't buy any other style or make until you get our new low prices. Nine different styles and sizes to select from. Attachment spreaders that will fit any size farm truck, complete spreaders, etc. Get Free Catalog.

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The new Galloway Sanitary is the most modern, most sanitary and closest skimming cream separator on the market. Gearing runs in a constant bath-in-oil. Easy to run, easy to clean. A genuine Mechanical Marvel. The equal of any machine selling at twice our new, low prices. We guarantee it. Send for one. Give it a good 30 Day Working Test at our risk. Write for catalog.



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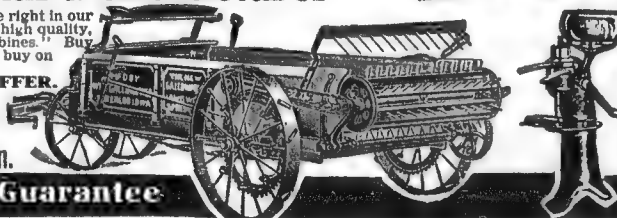
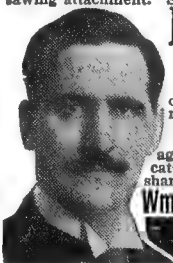
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Here is a XMAS PRESENT for your family at small cost—ENNIS & CO. PIANO, Louis design, mahogany, used only a short time. We guarantee as good as new. Original price, \$400.00; Xmas price, \$290.00. Terms arranged. F.O.B. Calgary.

An EDISON DIAMOND DISC PHONOGRAPH would make a very acceptable Xmas Gift. Write for Catalogue and Terms.

**Alexander-Kay Piano Company**  
235 Eighth Avenue West      Calgary, Alberta



## LIVE OLD HENS WANTED

We will guarantee to pay the following prices, live weight, f.o.b. Winnipeg:

HENS, 8c to 10c; DUCKS (Old and Young) 9c to 10c; OLD ROOSTERS, 7c to 8c; TURKEYS, Best Market Price; GEESSE, 10c to 11c; CHICKENS, Best Market Prices.

Let us know what you have to sell and we will forward crates for shipping. Prompt Cash on receipt of shipments

**ROYAL PRODUCE AND TRADING CO., 97 AIKENS STREET, WINNIPEG**

engine or to the cylinder shaft. The grain drops into a box placed beneath the cylinder, from which it is bagged. It is not usually weighed until later, when notes as to yield and quality of the grain are taken at leisure by the experimenters. If necessary the grain is recleaned before weighing, either by running it through a small cleaner and grader or by an air blast.

Those rows which are markedly inferior in yield are rejected without further trial; all others are retained for a similar row test the following year; while those that seem particularly promising are increased by planting a considerable number of rows in the regular test or by sowing in a small plot. These promising strains are increased as rapidly as possible until sufficient seed is obtained to plant in the regular variety test, which is usually conducted on plots of one-tenth of an acre.

If the selection proves of value in this test it is increased until enough seed is obtained for distribution so it can be tested elsewhere and its worth for general culture determined. This process of bringing out new varieties is rather slow, but by it the Swedish Seed-Breeding Institute, which first developed it, has produced some of our best strains of barley and oats for the northern states, and the Minnesota Experiment Station, by conducting tests in square blocks of one hundred plants, called centgeners, instead of in rows, has developed some very fine pedigreed strains of spring wheat, oats and barley.

Other American experiment stations have done good work in this line, and a large number of workers are now engaged in breeding the small grains, both by selection and by hybridization,

so that in a few years we may expect to see marked improvement in our varieties. The production of new varieties by hybridization includes the rather delicate operation of hand pollination, followed by continued selection of the progeny through several generations to fix desirable types.

What of the practical value of this work? It is just as important and just as valuable as that which is being done by the corn breeders—perhaps even more valuable—for when these high-yielding or otherwise desirable varieties are separated from the mixtures we now have, they are more stable and will retain their value longer than will varieties of corn. In my own work I have found pure-line selections which yielded twice as much as others from the same commercial variety of oats. Increases of several bushels to the acre over old varieties are quite readily obtainable; the increase of even one bushel to the acre over any one of our large grain-producing states runs into surprising figures of yields and values. For instance, more than 4,000,000 acres of oats are grown annually in the state of Iowa. Increasing the yield a bushel to the acre would mean more than 4,000,000 bushels increase annually, worth perhaps in ordinary years \$1,500,000. Surely that is a result worth accomplishing, and it is one the breeder of small grains can get quite readily in time.

"But," you say, "if you start from a single head or plant it must take many years to get enough seed to sow any appreciable area."

Not nearly so long as you might think. Let us figure a bit. The thirty or forty or more seeds in the single head will produce at least an ounce of seed

Continued on Page 26

## SEED GRAIN--Wheat, Barley, Oats

B. J. OSTRANDER & CO., GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 524 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG, are in a position to handle seed grain to the very best advantage. Farmers requiring the services of a thoroughly reliable firm should write to us without delay for all particulars. We know of all kinds of WHEAT—Marquis and Red Fife—and OATS ready for shipment which we can readily get for those in need of Seed Grain. Send us samples of your grain for inspection and grade for the purpose of submitting same to intending purchasers. FEED GRAIN—We have had numerous enquiries from farmers for Feed Oats, etc. Send us your sample. We are in a position to handle it. We are licensed and bonded. Bankers: Union Bank of Canada

## Cheap High Grade Lumber

These Prices are delivered Freight Prepaid to any 40c point

2x4, 2x6, 2x8, up to 16 ft., \$17.50; 8 in. Shiplap, \$17.50; Drop Siding, \$23.00; Edge Grain Flooring, \$32.00; Common Boards, \$17.50; Doors, Windows, etc., at corresponding low prices.

We Guarantee Satisfaction. How? Permit examination before payment. Send in your Order and save money

**FARMERS' CO-OPERATIVE LUMBER COMPANY**  
Write for Free Farm Record Book      VANCOUVER, B. C.



## Grain Growers' Special One-Man Outfit

*"Success Follows  
The Plow"—*

*The More Plows  
the Greater the  
Success!*

Good deep plowing is the first step toward a good seed bed, which is required if you expect a good crop. The Grain Growers' Special is the greatest value ever offered the Canadian farmers at our price—\$850.00 for the Tractor, \$140.00 for our Three-Bottom 14-inch Power Lift Tractor Plow—\$975.00 for complete outfit when taken on one order. Write for specifications.

### Tractor School for those Interested

We have made arrangements for a first-class instructor, and, if enough farmers are interested will start on January 15th, 1915. Write for particulars at once.

## THE GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO. LTD.

WINNIPEG

FORT WILLIAM

CALGARY

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.

# The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG FUTURES				
Wheat—	Nov.	Dec.	May	
Nov. 24	119½	117½	122½	
Nov. 25	118½	117	122	
Nov. 26	117½	116½	121½	
Nov. 27	115	114	119½	
Nov. 28	116½	115	120½	
Nov. 30	116½	115½	121½	
Oats—				
Nov. 24	54½	54½	57½	
Nov. 25	54	54	57	
Nov. 26	53½	53½	56½	
Nov. 27	52½	52½	55½	
Nov. 28	52½	53	56	
Nov. 30	52½	52½	56	
Flax—				
Nov. 24	128½	125	131½	
Nov. 25	126	124	130½	
Nov. 26	124	123	129½	
Nov. 27	121½	121	128½	
Nov. 28	122½	121½	128½	
Nov. 30	122½	122½	129½	

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES				
(Sample Market, Nov. 28)				
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, dockage	1.15			
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.14			
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,400 bu., to arrive	1.14			
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.14			
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.15			
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car, dockage	1.15			
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, sample	1.08			
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.10			
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 6 cars	1.13			
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 4 cars	1.08½			
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.08½			
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.07½			
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.04			
No. 3 wheat, part car	1.10			
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.09			
Rejected wheat, 1 car	.95½			
Rejected wheat, 1 car	.90			
Rejected wheat, 1 car	.92½			
Rejected wheat, 1 car	.95			
Buckwheat, part car, cwt.	1.65			
Millet, part car, cwt.	1.15			
No grade wheat, 1 car	.99			
No grade wheat, 1 car	1.09½			
Screenings, part car, ton	1.10			
No. 3 durum wheat, 1 car	1.13			
No. 4 durum wheat, 1 car	1.08½			
No. 2 durum wheat, 1 car, bulk head	1.17			
No. 4 durum wheat, 1 car, bulk head	1.00			
No. 3 durum wheat, 1 car, dockage	1.17			
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.04½			
No. 4 wheat, 6 cars	1.03½			
No. 3 white corn, 1 car, w.o.b.	.56			
No. 4 corn, 2 cars	.56			
No. 3 corn, 2 cars	.56			
No. 4 corn, 1 car	.56½			
No. 2 hard, 3 cars, Montana	1.11			
No. 3 hard winter wheat, 1 car	1.10½			
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car, Montana	1.10			
No. 3 white oats, 1 car, Montana	.48			
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	.43½			
Special grade oats, 1 car	.43½			
No. 3 rye, 1 car	1.01			
No. 2 rye, 1 car	1.03			
No. 2 feed barley, 3 cars	.56			
No grade barley, 1 car	.58½			
No. 4 barley, 1 car	.61			
No. 1 feed barley, 6 cars	.59			
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	.54			
Barley, 12 sacks	.48			
No. 1 feed barley, 1 car	.59½			
No. 2 feed barley, 2 cars	.58			
No grade barley, 1 car	.55½			
No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars	.58			
No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars	.57			
Sample barley, 4 cars	.62			
Sample barley, 2 cars	.62			
No. 1 flax, 4 cars	1.46			
No. 1 flax, 1 car	1.45½			

STOCKS IN TERMINALS				
Fort. William, Nov. 27, 1914.—				
1914 Wheat				
1 hard	12,830.30		102,217.20	
1 Nor.	1,014,741.30		4,246,350.20	
2 Nor.	1,556,574.10		3,252,653.10	
3 Nor.	1,287,658.10		916,289.50	
No. 4	694,169.10		187,852.00	
Others	824,311.50		1,747,184.03	
This week	5,390,285.20		This week	10,452,546.43
Last week	5,907,878.00		Last week	11,746,469.23
Decrease	517,592.40		Decrease	1,293,922.40
Oats				
1 C.W.	13,513.28		19,634.15	
2 C.W.	347,499.19		3,048,655.08	
3 C.W.	311,557.11		891,593.05	
Ex. 1 Fd.	239,111.22		130,622.11	
Others	711,810.20		728,420.19	
This week	1,623,292.32		This week	4,818,925.44
Last week	2,178,823.02		Last week	4,377,593.04
Decrease	555,530.04		Decrease	381,532.20
Barley				
3 C.W.	34,031.38		1 N.W.C.	551,735.22
4 C.W.	46,768.23		2 C.W.	104,478.07
Rej.	8,104.28		3 C.W.	21,134.40
Feed	38,050.32		Others	22,128.12
Others	40,131.24			
This week	162,087.01		This week	699,478.25
Last week	299,068.02		Last week	1,116,132.11
Decrease	136,981.01		Decrease	416,655.42
Last year's total	2,139,495.20		Last year's total	2,617,622.54

SHIPMENTS				
1914				
Wheat	Oats	Barley	Flax	
lake	2,901,049	1,460,684	210,389	553,610
rail	90,444	19,042	2,512	
1913				
lake	8,754,980	2,755,149	806,811	805,277
rail	95,294	19,127	4,646	912

CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY				
Week Ending Nov. 27, 1914.—				
Wheat				
Ft. William and Pt. Arthur Ter.	5,390,285	1,623,292	162,087	
Total	13,920,052	3,842,186	599,349	
In ves'ls in Can.				
Ter. Harbors	5,765,351	1,639,502	300,520	
At Buffalo and Duluth	773,862	26,000	40,270	
Total this week	14,699,014	3,868,186	645,619	
Total last week	16,489,934	4,865,329	777,181	
Total last year	18,441,277	10,638,404	4,021,864	
At Midland and Tiffin there are 287,675 bushels of U. S. wheat and 419,252 bushels of U. S. oats in bond.				

INSPECTIONS				
Cars inspected Sunday, November 29:				
This year Last year				
Wheat	356	957		
Oats	55	363		
Barley	11	81		
Flax	17	127		

LIVERPOOL MARKET				
Liverpool, Nov. 28.—Wheat: Easier on American weakness and further pressure in cash; continued favorable reports from Argentina and the nearness of shipments from that quarter are the paramount influences of the moment. Winters are 1½d to 3d below the lowest of yesterday.				
Corn steady.				

ST. PAUL LIVESTOCK				
South St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 28.—Receipts today have been 500 cattle, 4,400 hogs and 700 sheep. Prices for killing cattle ranged from, for				

steers, \$4.75 to \$8.75; cows and heifers, \$4.50 to \$7.00; canners, \$3.75 to \$4.25; cutters, \$4.25 to \$4.00; bulls, \$4.50 to \$6.00; veal calves \$5.00 to \$9.50. Market steady; veal calves steady. Stockers and Feeders—Feeding steers, 900 to 1,050 lbs., \$4.00 to \$6.35; stock steers, 500 to 900 lbs., \$4.00 to \$6.00; stock cows and heifers, \$4.25 to \$5.00; stock bulls, \$4.50 to \$5.00. Market steady. Hogs today ranged from \$7.10 to \$7.30, bulk price being \$7.20. Market 10 cents lower. Shorn sheep and lambs—Lambs, \$5.00 to \$8.65; yearlings, \$5.75 to \$6.75; bucks \$2.75 to \$3.50; wethers, \$5.00 to \$6.00; ewes, \$2.50 to \$5.00. Lambs steady; sheep, steady to strong.

**CALGARY LIVESTOCK**  
Calgary, Nov. 28.—Receipts of livestock at the Alberta stockyards to date this week were as follows: 2,573 cattle, 5,149 hogs, and 7,848 sheep. Hogs—We always look for uneasiness in the hog market here as soon as Calgary and Winnipeg prices equal or near equal each other, as Eastern shippers naturally drop out from buying. Such has been the condition of things this week. Also many thin sows and light pigs have been marketed which should have seen several more weeks of the feed trough, and these have lowered the average grade. Packers want only fat hogs, and if thin or light hogs continue to arrive the spread in the price (which has been 25 cents per 100 this week) between the very select and the average carloads will continue. We have diverted some cars intended for this market to Edmonton with good results, both as to price and to grading. Receipts here of very light hogs have been numerous, and these have been hard to sell. Top prices this week should be about \$6.50 weighed off cars for selects.

Cattle—Choice fat steers have again reached \$6.25, and medium kinds have brought from \$5.50 upwards. Fat cows and heifers sold at \$5.00 to \$5.50. Both choice and culling stuff has been sought for on an improving market. Selling of well bred stockers has been around \$5.50, and mediums at from \$4.75 to \$5.25.

Sheep and Lambs—The market for fat sheep and lambs has continued steady to strong in the face of heavier supplies, wethers, ewes and lambs reaching \$5.75, \$5.35, and \$6.35 respectively. Killing Cattle—Steers, choice export, \$6.25; butcher, 1,200 to 1,300, \$5.50 to \$6.00; common, 1,000 to 1,200, \$5.25 to \$5.50. Oxen, thin to choice, \$2.60 to \$5.25. Bulls, poor to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.50. Heifers, choice heavy, \$5.25 to \$5.50; common, \$5.00 to \$5.25. Cows, choice, \$5.00 to \$5.50; fair, \$3.50 to \$4.75. Stockers and Feeders—Feeding steers, 500 to 900, \$5.00 to \$5.50. Springers, choice, \$6.00 to \$7.00. Feeding heifers, \$5.00 to \$5.50. Springers, common, \$4.00 to \$6.00.

Sheep—Wethers, \$5.50 to \$6.00; ewes, \$5.25 to \$5.35; lambs, \$6.00 to \$6.35. Hogs—Select hogs weighed off cars, \$6.50; sows 1 cent less; heavies, 1½ to 2 cents less; light hogs, 4 cents to 5. (Note.—The above prices are those quoted by the Livestock Dept., Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co.)

**CHICAGO LIVESTOCK**  
Chicago, Nov. 28.—Cattle—Receipts, 200. Market steady. Beef, \$5.85 to \$10.50; western steers, \$5.50 to \$9.00; cows and heifers, \$3.50 to \$9.20; calves, \$5.25 to \$11.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 14,000. Market lower. Light, \$6.95 to \$7.50; mixed, \$7.20 to \$7.60; heavy, \$7.20 to \$7.60; rough, \$7.20 to \$7.30; pigs, \$4.50 to \$6.25; bulk of sales, \$7.35 to \$7.55.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,000. Market lower. Native, \$5.50 to \$6.40; yearlings, \$6.50 to \$7.90. Lambs—Native, \$6.90 to \$9.25.

Hogs receded in price today on account of the total supply at the principal packing points being considerably larger than expected. Quotations for cattle were almost nominal. Most of the

## WINNIPEG AND U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, November 28, were:			
Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis	
1 Nor. wheat	\$1.16½	\$1.15½	
2 Nor. wheat	1.13½	1.13	
3 Nor. wheat	1.08½	1.11½	
3 white oats	.49½	.45½	
Barley		53-65	
Flax, No. 1		1.46	
Futures—			
Dec. wheat	1.15	1.11½	
May wheat	1.20½	1.16½	
July wheat		1.17½	
Winnipeg Chicago			
Beef Cattle, top	\$6.00	\$10.50	
Hogs, top	6.65	7.65	
Sheep, yearlings	5.50	8.00	

sheep and lambs had been consigned direct to killers.

## Winnipeg Livestock

### Stockyard Receipts

There were received during the past week at the Union stockyards 1,737 cattle, 125 calves, 16,374 hogs and 1,142 sheep.

### Cattle

The tone of the market during the past week has strengthened and on the whole there is a better feeling prevailing in regard to cattle prices. Most strength has been felt in the market for medium and common grades, fully 50 cents per 100 pounds more being paid for these classes. Prices are still very low, but with smaller receipts the market has improved and trading is now getting into more normal conditions. As usual, the real thick steers, which are so much in demand, are not at all plentiful and such sorts readily change hands at \$6.25. The bulk of the receipts, however, does not exceed \$5.50 to \$6.00 in price on account of it not being first class stuff. Female stock has met with a good outlet, many buyers preferring this class in preference to the commoner and medium steers. Best cows and heifers sold from \$5.25 to \$5.50, with the medium kinds at from \$4.50 to \$5. Stockers and feeders are not in demand and should not be shipped into market, it being very hard to sell any of this kind of stock. Last Friday 28 cars of cattle and hogs were shipped over the Soo Line to South St. Paul markets and 40 cars of cattle and hogs over the C.N.R. and G.N.R. to the same market. Seventeen more cars of stock went East. Good bulls are selling at 5 to 5½ cents, with an odd one at 5½ cents. There is also a fair demand for milkers and springers at steady prices. Veals are steady, choice being 6½ to 7 cents and heavy calves, fat, 5½ to 6 cents.

### Hogs

The hog market has not improved in tone. Altho there has been a good attendance of Eastern and Southern buyers on the market during the past week, receipts have been so heavy, together with so much rough stuff being sent that the price has tended to lower. Quality cutting is a big figure and no light pigs should be sent since these are only worth \$4.50 to \$5 per hundred. The bulk of the selects have been selling at \$6.65. The market does not show any signs of a rise and altho prices are steady today it is quite probable that \$6.50 will be the ruling price this week.

### Sheep

The sheep and lambs on sale included but few of the choice kinds, common ewes selling as low as 4 cents; choice fat sheep are quoted at 5½ to 6 cents and best lambs at from 6½ cents to 7 cents.

## Country Produce

Note.—Quotations are f.o.b. Winnipeg, except those for cream, which are f.o.b. point of shipment.

### Butter

The stock of butter is quite large and since demand at the present time is not as large as usual, there is no change in the price paid by dealers this week for country butter. Best fancy dairy is worth 23 cents per pound, No. 1 Dairy valued at 20 cents and good round lots at 17 cents per pound.

### Eggs

Really good eggs are always in demand and a premium will be paid by dealers for these if they are guaranteed strictly new laid. But scarcely any of this kind come and since the supply of eggs on hand is adequate for present needs no advance is noted in egg prices this week. Price is 22 cents per dozen.

### Potatoes

Stocks of potatoes on hand at the present time are quite large enough to take care of the demand. The frost factor in shipping makes the present trade in potatoes a very small one, so that prices have not advanced at all, potatoes being worth 55 to 60 cents per bushel this week.

### Milk and Cream

The supply of cream is fairly light just now, but the price of butter is quite low, so that the value of cream has not advanced this week. Sweet cream is worth 35 cents per pound of butterfat and sour cream 28 cents. Milk is coming in in large enough quantities at present and the price for December is \$2.25 per hundred pounds. Dealers state that it is altogether likely that this price will hold good thru the winter months until March.

### Hay and Straw

There is a good demand for hay and straw on the local markets just now. Especially is this true of wild hay. There is an over-abundance of Timothy and shippers would be well advised to get into communication with their dealers in regard to the state of the market before consigning any of this kind; but wild hay and straw is in good demand at very fair prices. Dealers quote the following: No. 1 Red Top, \$14 per ton; No. 2, \$11.50 to \$12; No. 1 Upland, \$13, and No. 2, \$9 to \$11; No. 1 Timothy is quoted at \$16, with No. 2 at \$14 to \$15 per ton. Wheat or oat straw \$6 per ton.

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from November 24 to November 30 inclusive																				
Date	WHEAT							OATS					BARLEY				FLAX			
	1°	2°	3°	4	5	6	Feed	2CW	3CW	Ex1Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	Rej.
Nov.																				
24	119	116	111	107	102	98	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	62	61	..	..	..	..
25	118	115	111	106	102	97	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	117	114	110	106	102	96	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	114	113	109	104	99	94	90	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	116	113	108	105	100	95	91	52	49	..	49	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	115	113	108	105	..	..	..	52	49	49	..	..	..	..	60	60	123	120	..	..



# \$288,000,000

That sum of money is paid out in wages every year by Canadian factories—if they are running at normal production.

One half of it, or \$144,000,000, is spent for food—mainly farm produce—vegetables, dairy products, flour, meats, etc.

If that buying power is kept up to its normal state, certainly the farmer has nothing to fear in the way of "hard times."

The way to keep it normal is to keep the factories busy, keep these people employed.

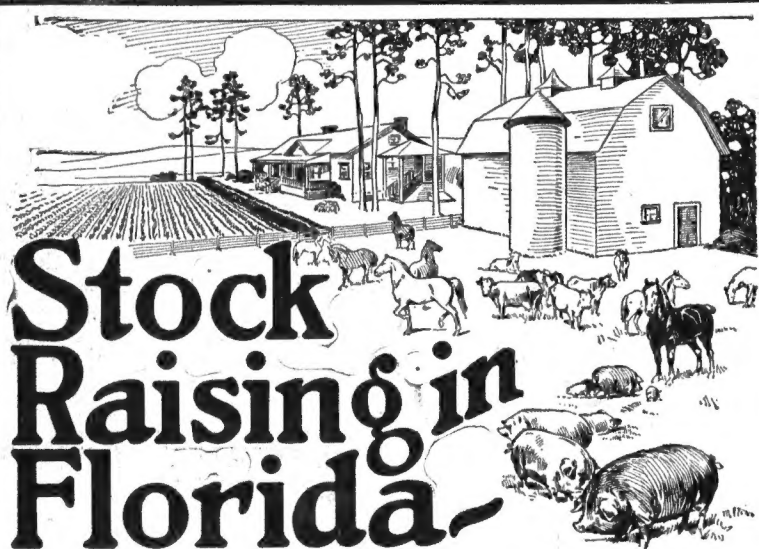
The way to do that is to buy nothing but "Made in Canada" goods.

It's more than patriotism, it's more than helping the workers—it's helping yourself.

Investigate Canadian-made goods every time you make a purchase—and if they're just as good remember that to buy them is helping your own market.

**"Made in Canada" Will Make Canada**

30



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Not a better location in America for Dairying and Stock raising. Ready markets

and good prices. Grass for pasture the year round. Don't have to stable and dry feed six months in the year.

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We own and have paid for every foot of land we offer for sale and give a clear abstract of title. We have been in business for many years. We give every man a square deal—that's why we have been so successful. Our success at Santa Rosa (only three miles from Bay View) is our best recommendation. Prices of BAY VIEW land are VERY LOW right now. Excellent locations. Mail the free coupon below and get all this valuable information.

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Gentlemen:—Please send me by return mail, absolutely free, your Big Illustrated Book, Sample of Soil, Maps etc.

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## Improving the Small Grains

Continued from Page 24

the first year; specially good heads produce much more under favorable conditions. This ounce of seed will plant two rows a rod long; from these we will obtain, say, ten ounces to the row, or one and one-quarter pounds from the two rows the second year. That is at the rate of 50 bushels of oats, 33 bushels of barley, or 27 bushels of wheat to the acre. This seed will sow one-fiftieth of an acre, and should produce enough to sow half an acre the fourth year.

Now our increase becomes more apparent, for we are dealing with larger quantities. The half-acre becomes ten the fifth year, 200 the sixth, 4,000 the seventh, 80,000 the eighth, 1,600,000 the ninth and 32,000,000 acres the tenth year, or almost enough to sow the entire oat acreage of the United States, produced from a single head in ten years at a very moderate rate of increase.

Of course this increase would not actually take place, for long before the tenth year much of the grain would be used for other purposes than for seed, but it shows what might be done. With such immense possibilities the breeder may well afford to spend considerable time in testing his strains before he sends them out to the public.

## Conference Report Presented to Premier

Continued from Page 17

delegation was about to present was absolutely unanimous as far as it goes. There were other matters discussed at the Winnipeg conference in regard to which an agreement had not been reached. These would have to be dealt with at a later date.

The memorial agreed upon at Winnipeg and which was published in full in The Guide of November 18, was then read by G. M. Murray, secretary of the Manufacturers' Association.

### Mr. Good Disappointed

W. C. Good, of the Dominion Grange, who followed, declared that he was disappointed with the memorandum which had just been read by the secretary of the Manufacturers' Association. He

said the economic situation was not due entirely to the war, altho it had been accentuated. He declared it was due to the reckless policy of a succession of governments, which had all discriminated against agriculture. The condition under which land was allowed to be held for speculative purposes injured the farmer. It was difficult for him to maintain his social, educational and religious institutions. Something drastic had to be done, said Mr. Good, to remedy the evils of land speculation. The system of taxation should be changed.

The government's treasuries had been opened to the builders of railways, but not to agriculture.

### Fault at the Farmers Door

Mr. Good was also inclined to the opinion that instructional work such as suggested by the memorandum and good roads were not so important as some people were inclined to think. Much of the farm produce was drawn to the market in light vehicles and on sleds in winter time. A road was just as good as its worst spot, and that was generally to be found between the farmer's barn and his own gate. He believed that if the burden under which agriculture has been laboring up to the present time were removed, most of the other problems would soon solve themselves.

In closing Mr. Good declared that the Farmers' Associations of Ontario were not disposed to accept a commission named by the government unless the farmers' organizations were allowed to have their representatives on it. Mr. Good also stated during the course of his remarks in referring to the differences between the manufacturers and the farmers that the truth would probably lie midway between the contentions of the two.

Prof. Cummings, of Nova Scotia, who was present, thought it was a good sign when such an important body as the manufacturers commenced to take an interest in agriculture. He said one great difficulty now experienced is that while public sentiment supports appropriation of twenty thousand dollars for a wharf, it is often against the spending of one quarter of that amount on a creamery for the benefit of an agricultural district. He said that the government of Nova Scotia was warm in its praise of work which had been done by the Dominion minister of agriculture.

### Provides Good Working Grounds

Mr. Henders, in referring to the remarks made by Mr. Good, said that all the matters mentioned by the master of the Ontario Grange had been fully discussed at the Winnipeg conference. He believed that there was sufficient in the documents presented to the government to provide good working ground. The predominating thought at the conference had been, "What is good for Canada as a whole?" If a commission were appointed all would agree to have every phase of the matter fully considered.

Roderick McKenzie, secretary of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, emphasized strongly the importance of farm credits on a basis similar to those in force in Australia and New Zealand.

"The condition in this regard would differ in various provinces, would they not?" asked Premier Borden. "Would not this be a provincial matter?"

Col. Cantlie stated that it was necessary to increase the production of food in order to meet the heavy interest debts of the Dominion. Exports of foodstuffs were decreasing, while imports of money had almost stopped.

J. H. Sherrard, Montreal, declared that the question of distribution was one of the most important questions to be considered. "There are hundreds of hogs in Alberta," he said, "and no feed for them. Something should be done either to take the hogs to the feed or the feed to the hogs."

### WEST'S ALFALFA KING

Vard L. Tanner, B.A., of Raymond, Alta., has earned the title of alfalfa seed king of Western Canada.

Mr. Tanner actually cut for seed, 66 acres, and off this acreage he threshed 24,000 pounds of seed; No. 1 seed, according to the grading of experts. The whole crop is being sold to the A. E. McKenzie Company, seedmen of Calgary and Brandon, for 23 1-8 cents per pound. His net profit will be about \$3,500.





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No. 1 White Fish, lb.....	7c	Jack Fish, lb.....	3c
No. 2 White Fish, lb.....	4c	Tulibee, lb.....	3c
Yellow Pike Fish, lb.....	6c	Mullett, lb.....	1½c

Prices Subject to Change Without Notice

At these prices will accept orders for any quantities for shipment in Canada only. Add fifteen cents per hundred pounds to cover cost of sacks, as this is the way we will ship unless otherwise specified. If fish are required in boxes, add forty cents per hundred pounds. State whether shipment is to be made by freight or express. We will fill orders from the nearest point of shipment. Cash must accompany the order. We guarantee quality and prompt shipments.

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P. O. Box 614? Portage la Prairie, Man.

## Co-operation

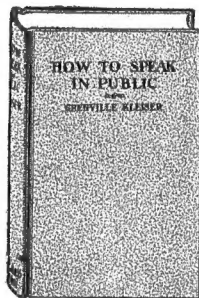
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Capacity  
300 Barrels

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learn how to present in a concise and telling manner your thoughts on the vital questions of the day. "Course of Study" booklet will be given free with every copy.

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Stopovers east of Fort William. Return limit, 3 months.

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TICKETS ON SALE

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TO  
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Standard Sleepers, Tourist Sleepers and Dining Cars on all trains.

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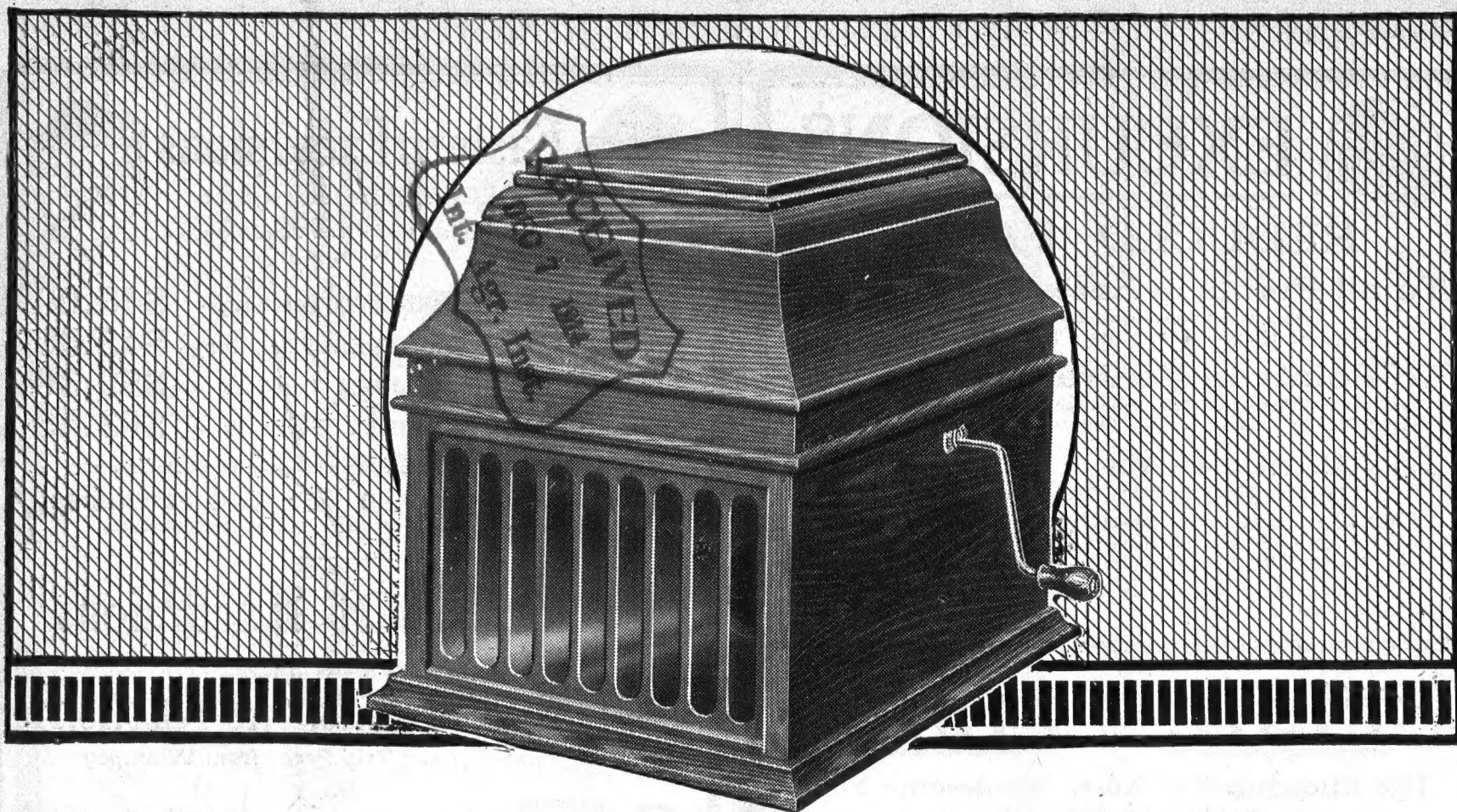
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE  
Winnipeg, Man.





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**Remember,** not a penny down—no deposit—no guarantee—no C.O.D. to us—no obligations to buy—a **full free trial** in your own home—*direct* from us—*direct* to you. Returnable at our expense or payable (if you want to keep it) at the actual rock-bottom price direct from us.

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